MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 FEBRUARY 1983

Israel

Begin, Shamir Statements -- Israel's settlement program cannot be frozen, "just as it is impossible to freeze life itself," Prime Minister Menahem Begin told the Knesset in a speech reported by IDF Radio. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stressed to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that Israel does not want to highlight disputes with the United States by making "unnecessary declarations" and emphasizing differences of opinion, Jerusalem radio reported. Shamir noted that it is possible for Israel to reach an understanding with the United States about arrangements for Lebanon.

Tabah Situation -- Deputy Chief of Staff Maj Gen Moshe Levi "angered" the Egyptians when he entered the demilitarized zone during a visit to the Tabah area, Jerusalem radio reported.

Lebanon

Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. Talks -- The subcommittees worked "seriously and strenuously" on Israeli-Lebanese relations and security arrangements and will continue negotiations on 2 February, the Israeli spokesman announced at the end of the 1 February talks in Netanya in a statement broadcast by Jerusalem radio. While views were "close" on most issues, discussion of some questions was postponed pending Lebanese, Arab, and international developments, Beirut radio reported.

Al-Wazzan-'Arafat Talks -- After meeting with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Tunisia, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said they had discussed the negotiations on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon as well as "matters pertaining to the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces," Beirut radio reported. According to Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, 'Arafat and Al-Wazzan also discussed the conditions of Palestinians residing in Lebanon.

'Alayh Fighting -- Artillery exchanges continued in the 'Alayh area, Beirut radio reported. Jerusalem radio said 17 people were killed and 34 were wounded in the Druze-Christian fighting.

Syria

Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam declared that the security of Syria and Lebanon are "closely connected" and that the aim of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is to strike at the Syrian military forces in Lebanon and harm Syria, which is the main obstacle to the goals of the imperialist-Zionist alliance, Damascus television reported citing Khaddam's statement to the 1 February People's Assembly session. He said Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's announcement that Israel would agree to Syrian early warning stations to counter Israeli early warning stations in Lebanon "is to be ridiculed" and that Syria will "never" accept any compromise or bargaining on the future of Lebanon, its independence, or sovereignty.

PLO

PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum stressed that the most important issue on the agenda of the 14 February PNC session is Palestinian national unity, under present circumstances a "life or death" issue, Damascus radio reported citing Al-Fahum's remarks during a Damascus news conference. He declared that the PNC will issue a political declaration that will reiterate Palestinian national unity, define the PLO's relationship with Arab countries, reaffirm rejection of the Camp David accords, and stress the need to help the

legitimate Lebanese authorities achieve the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. Al-Fahum added that the declaration will outline the PLO's relationship with Jordan on the basis of PNC resolutions stressing that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people and will not concede its right to any party whatsoever to speak or act on its behalf. He also said the declaration will reject President Reagan's initiative and emphasize the importance of promoting the PLO's relations with the Soviet Union.

Libya

Arab People's Congress -- Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi called for stepping up revolutionary opposition in the Arab homeland and for drafting an "action program," Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio reported citing Al-Qadhdhafi's speech at the 1 February opening session of the Arab people's congress in Tripoli. He declared that the Arab nation must awaken to the danger of Israel, which possesses nuclear weapons, and that the Arabs would be within their "rights" to destroy Israel's nuclear plant at Dimona.

Diplomacy -- PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived in Libya following his visit to Algeria and said that vital Arab and international issues will be discussed during his stay, Tripoli radio reported.

Gulf Affairs

Oil Prices -- The Arab Gulf states are about to declare a $4-per-barrel cut in their oil prices in order to protect their interests and maintain their oil markets, the Manama paper GULF DAILY NEWS reported citing informed sources in Kuwait. Meanwhile, Saudi Oil Minister Yamani said the Kingdom does not consider itself obligated to maintain the $34-per-barrel OPEC benchmark price, but would protect it "as far as it could," according to OPECNA quoting Yamani's interview with the London paper AD-DUSTUR.

Iran

Syrian Delegation -- A Syrian delegation headed by Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad arrived in Tehran for talks with the Iranian authorities, IRNA noted. After talks with the minister, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani stated that when Iran has overthrown Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's regime it will devote a large part of its resources to waging a serious struggle against Israel, Tehran radio reported.

Montazeri Address -- The survival of the Islamic Revolution depends on sincerity, piety, and the possession of Islamic and ideologically motivated morals, "Grand Ayatollah" Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri declared in a revolution anniversary message broadcast by Tehran radio. Decisionmakers should refrain from taking "defensive and reactionary measures," he said, and "dedicated forces" should not be prevented from offering their services. Montazeri also said the government should be supported and the Majlis strengthened.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SALAH KHALAF ON RELATIONS WITH SYRIA, OTHER TOPICS

PM311051 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 28 Jan 83 pp 24-26

[Interview with Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, by Zaki Shihab in Tunis -- date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: What is the future of relations between the PLO and the Lebanese state?

Abu Iyad: This primarily depends on how long the Zionist occupation of Lebanon lasts. It is difficult to talk about political relations with the Lebanese state under occupation. As the occupation recedes, there can be talk of political and information relations. Henceforth Lebanon will no longer be the scene of military actions. Lebanon has suffered enough in the past and the trend now must be toward building political relations on a clear basis. Most important of all, in my view, is that Lebanon should be a center for the dissemination of political information for the PLO. Meanwhile, there should be guarantees to protect the Palestinian citizens residing in Lebanon from harassment by any party. We have tolerated some maltreatment of our sons as a sacrifice toward helping the Lebanese state restore sovereignty on its land. We ask the Lebanese Government to treat the Palestinians the same way it treats the citizens of any Arab country. I hope that the new regime under President Amin al-Jumayyil, whom we always wish good health, will prevent Palestinians from being the victims of arbitrary measures.

AL-HAWADITH: The Palestinian civilians in Lebanon are suffering from a stifling social crisis. What will the PLO do to solve this crisis?

Abu Iyad: After the Sabra and Shatila massacres our people suffered greatly. This suffering was the result of the malice toward our Palestinian people shown by certain parties.

But there remains the social and human problem. We are trying to solve some of these problems with the help of UNRWA. But this is not enough. We ask the Lebanese Government to treat those people like human beings and to help assistance reach them and to help in organizing that assistance, because any failure to do so will lead to a catastrophe. The first to suffer will be the Lebanese state and the rest of the Arab parties. Of course, this would generate a feeling of bitterness among these people because of the poverty which has become characteristic of all the Palestinian communities in Lebanon. I appeal at the top of my voice to the Lebanese state -- forgetting the malice of the past and present: Allow the PLO, UNRWA, and all humanitarian organizations to help these people who have suffered many years of dispersion and were the victim of the Sabra and Shatila massacres and the invasion of Lebanon.

AL-HAWADITH: A Lebanese leader, in a statement to the press, called on the Palestinian resistance to give up military activities and to focus on political and diplomatic action. What is your opinion?

Abu Iyad: Who was he?

AL-HAWADITH: Sa'ib Salam.

Abu Iyad: If he was talking about Lebanon internally, the point is that Israel has thrown all its weight behind military action. But if he was talking about military action as a PLO option, I would like to ask him: What is the alternative? When Fatah was launched in 1965 its aim was not to fight for the sake of fighting or to make war for the sake of war; it was to fight so that this people could have a home and a state like other peoples. So far there is nothing on the political horizon to indicate that there is such a state and a home. Is world opinion capable of bringing pressure on all the powers concerned, including Israel, to give this people a state and a home or the right to self-determination? I see on the horizon only Reagan's initiative, which provides for annexing the West Bank and Gaza to Jordan and thus takes us 12 years back. On the contrary, I believe that Resolution 242 is better than Reagan's plan.

So the question is not whether we want or do not want a military option; the question is: Has the military option that has cost thousands of martyrs achieved its objectives? So the military option is indispensable unless there is another option.

We will not abandon the military option and put it aside unless we see on the political horizon an inclination to give the Palestinian people their right to determine their future and establish their state.

But as I see it, the road is blocked even more than before. The aim in invading Lebanon was not to wipe out the PLO militarily so much as to strike at its dream of a homeland and at every means that gives expression to that dream.

AL-HAWADITH: Don't you think that attaching conditions to the resistance forces' withdrawal from northern Lebanon and Al-Biqa' gives Israel the opportunity to stay longer in Lebanon?

Abu Iyad: I don't think that the resistance has laid down any conditions. The question is logical. Is there any justification for unconditional Syrian and Palestinian withdrawal? I do not think that there is any justification. On the contrary, I believe that it is a source of strength for the Lebanese state and is in its interest that the Palestinian and Syrian military presence should be a means of pressure in any talks with the Americans and Israelis regarding Israeli withdrawal. We have no problem with regard to our withdrawal. We have expressed our readiness more than once and said that we are prepared to withdraw as soon as the Lebanese state asks us to do so and as soon as it feels that such a withdrawal would be conducive to further Israeli withdrawals. I affirm that we are ready to withdraw.

AL-HAWADITH: What is the truth about your disagreement with Syria?

Abu Iyad: I have said and still say that our relations with Syria must be strategic because Syria has a special position that distinguishes it from all the other Arab countries. Syria is the only confrontation state and the only state still talking about the military option. It still says: No. The matter must be viewed from this standpoint.

I would like to place on record the fact that when the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was launched, Syria suffered losses and fought, but it did not fight as it should have done. It offered sacrifices and martyrs and provided capabilities, but not the capabilities which, in our view, could have changed history. This is the real point of disagreement.

In my view strategic balance between us and Israel could not be a material balance but a balance of wills. If there is no balance of wills, then it is not possible to arrive at the beginning of a battle with Israel. This is the beginning after which things could develop.

I believe that there is a fifth column that is trying to widen the rift between us and the Syrians. But I say that there should be a calm Syrian-Palestinian dialogue in the interest of Syria, our cause, and our people in general. These talks must look into the details and discuss the past, present, and future.

Unfortunately, there are Palestinian leaderships, which I call "hired leaderships," that are skilled in exploiting differences. The problem about these leaders is that they disappear only to reappear when there are signs of differences. They exploit the differences by offering services in a negative direction although they could exploit the disagreement in order to bring it to a positive conclusion. This is the story of Syria.

Now there is a dialogue committee consisting of Khalid al-Fahum and a number of PLO Executive Committee members whose task is to initiate a dialogue that will start other dialogues on various levels.

AL-HAWADITH: Previously there was dialogue which, it was said, would culminate in a strategic agreement.

Abu Iyad: To put things in their perspective, we must say that there was no written agreement to be signed. It was the newspapers and news agencies that had that impression. There was between us a discussion on principles that have been accepted; there was no disagreement on them. There was disagreement over certain stands, such as the attitude toward the Iraq-Iran war. As for the basic stands which comprise eight points, everybody approved them and they were about to be announced, but events caught up with us. Part of the reason for halting the dialogue was due to our negative attitude and the other part was due to the negative attitude of our Syrian brothers. Eventually the invasion of Lebanon took place and everything was stopped. As for the resumption of the dialogue in the future, it will start from the point of evaluating the situation in Lebanon.

AL-HAWADITH: In one of his speeches President Hafiz al-Asad blamed you for failing to inform him of the negotiations that were going on during the Beirut battle. What is your opinion?

Abu Iyad: If every party wants to justify its position, then everyone is free to say what he likes. Nevertheless, I still believe that a maximum, and not a minimum, consultation was maintained. But it is not our fault if we sent messages and did not receive answers. Maybe they did not reach President al-Asad. But I assure you that messages from us were being received daily in Damascus. I don't know if President al-Asad knows that or not. There was an important and detailed message about the departure from Lebanon and the battle which I am sure reached President al-Asad. We did not receive a reply to it although it was sent 21 July 1982. We waited so that in the light of this message we could take our decision, but the answer was not forthcoming.

AL-HAWADITH: What was the content of the message?

Abu Iyad: Its contents will remain for posterity.

AL-HAWADITH: What is the truth about rumors that the PLO agreed that Jordan should represent it in certain political activities?

Abu Iyad: This is absolutely untrue. To mandate [Jordan] means annexation. The principle is rejected.

AL-HAWADITH: What about the confederation?

Abu Iyad: Talk of confederation should come after liberation. I advocate the widest possible unity with Jordan after our land is liberated. The Jordanian people are our people regardless of the regime and what we think of it.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you expect the cycle of violence to be renewed and operations to be carried out in various capitals if the efforts to find a peaceful solution to your problem fail?

Abu Iyad: Following the massacre of our people and brothers in Lebanon, I have heard questions being asked about avenging the victims of those massacres, those who fell in Sabra and Shatila or in Burj ash-Shamali and Ar-Rashidiyah camps and in the villages.

I have explained and still explain that real revenge does not mean carrying out operations in countries abroad but continuing the revolution. The revenge you refer to is only the venting of one's anger and leads to limited results.

I am in favor of the policy of not carrying out operations against Israeli civilians because those people demonstrated for us and supported us despite their leaders, who talk about democracy but do not believe in it.

BAGHDAD PLO RADIO ON MURARAK'S WASHINGTON STATEMENT

JN291806 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Jan 83

["News analysis"]

[Text] Following his talks with U.S. Administration officials, Egyptian President Husani Mubarak stated that Israel has a good chance of achieving peace in the region if it withdraws from Lebanon and stops building settlements on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This optimistic note in the Egyptian president's statement is in tune with the belief of many Arab states which still think Israel wants and is searching for peace.

What is taking place in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip belies any desire to realize any sort of peace, even a peace based on the U.S. President's initiative. What is taking place in the occupied Palestinian territories is diametrically opposed to the calls by the Egyptian president and others and to their desires and hopes. The Zionist settlements have become the basis of Israeli policy in the occupied territories. Hundreds of settlements have been established and the settlement movements which are fed by U.S. financial support are continuing to grow.

The withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian territories is the first step in realizing peace, which will not be complete unless the Palestinian people achieve their right of self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their soil. How close is peace to the Israeli policy which is based on expansion, expropriation of land, and establishing settlements every day?

As for the Israeli withdrawl from Lebanon, which is called by the Egyptian president a factor in realizing peace, Israel is very far from withdrawing from Lebanon, even if this withdrawal is similar to withdrawal from Sinai in which the early warning stations are located under U.S. supervision. Israel is demanding military presence in Lebanon through the establishment of early warning stations under the supervision of its generals, as Sharon stated a few days ago. In fact, Israel is endeavoring to replace its overt occupation by a camouflaged but effective occupation under the cover of these stations. Israel will continue its permanent policy of disturbing the peace in Lebanon, using its agents in Lebanon in the manner in which it has been behaving during the past 24 hours. [as heard]

Some people may wager on U.S.-Israeli differences, particularly following Sharon's call for negotiations with Lebanon without U.S. participation, in order to sign a treaty. Can anyone disprove the facts on which the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance is based? Was Washington really dissociated from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon?

The aim of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon is known to everyone. Israel wants to annex southern Lebanon, control its waters, and transform it into a buffer zone in a sense that is commensurate with the Zionist arrogance against Lebanon and the entire Arab nation.

What has Washington done to stop the Israeli ambitions and force Israel to withdraw? Has the United States stopped its financial support for Israel to end its greed for expansion at the expense of the Arab territories? Again we say that Israel is not concerned with peace even if it is an American peace. Let the Arabs understand this. Let them at least win world respect. We are fed up with U.S. promises, and the Arabs are fed up with capitulation.

PNC SPEAKER PREVIEWS COUNCIL POLITICAL DECLARATION

JN012204 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the PNC, has stated that the PLO's relationship with Syria is a strong and solid relationship. He said that what binds us to Syria are fateful geographical and historical issues as well as a fateful link against the Zionist-U.S. designs of expansion. This was stated at the press conference Khalid al-Fahum held in Damascus this evening which was attended by Arab and foreign news agency correspondents.

PNC Speaker al-Fahum spoke about the agenda of the 16th PNC session in Algiers on 14 February, stressing that the most important issue on the agenda is Palestinian national unity. Al-Fahum added that this issue under the current circumstances has become an issue of life or death. Al-Fahum said that a political declaration will be issued by the PNC and that the drafting of this declaration, which will reiterate the importance of national unity among the resistance factions and the need to pursue the military option, has begun.

The PNC speaker added that the political declaration will also define the PLO's relationship with Arab countries on the basis of these countries' commitment to the Arab struggle, to the Palestinian cause, and to the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including their right to establish their independent state and determine their fate under the PLO.

Al-Fahum explained that the political declaration will reaffirm the rejection of the Camp David accords and the Fes Arab summit resolutions as the minimum level for the Arabs' political moves. The declaration will also stress the need for assisting the legitimate Lebanese authorities in their efforts to bring about the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Lebanon.

Al-Fahum added that the political declaration defines the PLO's relationship with Jordan on the basis of the commitment to the PNC resolutions which stress that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian Arab people inside and outside the occupied territories and that the PLO must not concede its right to any party whatsoever to speak on its behalf, to represent it, to participate with it, or to act on its behalf.

Al-Fahum said that the declaration will also emphasize that Reagan's initiative, in terms of its trend and contents, neither fulfills the Palestinian people's national rights nor constitutes a suitable and acceptable basis for a settlement of the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Zionist dispute. The declaration will also stress the need to confront the U.S. policy of backing the Zionist enemy on the military, political, and economic levels as well as its expansion and intransigence. Al-Fahum also said that the political declaration will underline the importance of promoting the PLO's relations with the socialist countries, foremost of which is the friendly USSR, as well as with nonaligned and African and Islamic countries.

TAP REPORTS MEETING OF ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL

LD012327 Tunis TAP in English 1405 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Tunis, Feb. 1 (TAP) -- The Arab League Council held a special session on Monday at the level of permanent representatives under the chairmanship of Morocco's permanent representative Mohamed Tazi in the presence of Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. The session was devoted to the examining of several administrative questions and notably the appointment of a number of directors to strengthen staff and fill vacancies in the League offices abroad.

Mr Klibi stressed on that occasion the increasing importance of the part played by the League offices on the levels of information and politics especially in the current situation.

After pointing out that all the offices provided for had been opened except for those of Australia and Nigeria, Mr Klibi reviewed the dispositions taken by the General Secretariat to facilitate the work for League offices abroad.

KLIBI ACCUSES U.S. ADMINISTRATION OF WEAKNESS

NC301658 Paris AFP in English 1658 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Beirut, Jan 30 (AFP) -- Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has warned that "American credibility is waning in the Arab world." In an interview in this week's edition of the Lebanese magazine "MONDAY MORNING," Mr Klibi said, "The hopes generated by President (Ronald) Reagan's September 1 proposals have been dashed by the...weakness the American Administration has demonstrated with Israel."

Mr Klibi said that while Mr Reagan had guaranteed Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil "a quick Israeli withdrawal...Israel was dragging its feet in the talks with Lebanon and making demands aiming only at pulling Lebanon out of its Arab element.

"It is inconceivable that Lebanon [would] accept a peace treaty or a security pact," Mr Klibi said, adding that only "a new mandate for United Nations forces in the south, which would guarantee security in a buffer zone between Lebanon and Israel," would be acceptable to Beirut.

The U.S. President's "failure to pressure Israel on Lebanon and the West Bank reinforces the speculation that Mr Reagan's proposals were only meant to absorb Arab anger after the Israeli invasion of Beirut," the Arab League leader said.

He warned that if the U.S. Administration "is truly determined to act, the present opportunity may be the last, and that the league would be "forced to decide for him or against him according to his actions in the next few weeks. "The oil weapon is still in the Arabs' hands," Mr Klibi said, adding that "the Arabs proved their sense of responsibility by increasing oil production and easing the world economic crisis, believing that this approach would be appreciated."

Mr Klibi also accused Israel of "preparing more operations against Arab states in the region."

Finally, he said "ending" the peace process the Arab states began with the Fes plan at their summit last year "depended largely on the Arabs' acquisition of deterrent power (and) the settlement of the present dispute between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization." He said the Arab League was trying to solve this dispute "quickly."

QADDUMI ON MILITARY TASKS, TALKS WITH ISRAELIS

LD011040 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0802 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Feb (KUNA) -- Faruq Qaddumi, the head of the PLO's Political Department, has affirmed that military action will remain the principal course leading to the national accomplishments and gains that will enable the Palestine people to attain the liberation of their homeland. In an interview with the newspaper AL-WATAN published here today, Qaddumi said, "It is wrong for anyone to believe that the present dispersal of the Palestinian forces constitutes our weakening; on the contrary, we have succeeded in winning numerous new positions in Arab countries, rebuilding our forces, and developing our capabilities. In Lebanon we are still fighting the enemy and inflicting heavy losses. Our struggle in the occupied territory is continuing and growing. All of this is a result of the revolution's relying on the entire Palestinian people as a wise and inexhaustable source."

Referring to the conditions in Lebanon, Qaddumi said that they were "as they have been: The Israeli occupation is still there and so is the foreign domination. The agent forces have been toying with Lebanon's affairs and politics and the United States is still trying to impose its domination over Lebanon with a view to subduing it to its heremony and will."

He expressed his belief that "the good elements represented in the national and progressive forces in Lebanon will succeed in ending the bleeding and division and will restore to Lebanon its unity, sovereignty, and independence. The Israel enemy will not succeed in imposing his objectives of normalizing relations, concluding a peace treaty, or forcing the Lebanese to accept any security harmful to Lebanon's sovereignty."

Qaddumi added: "Israel will have to retreat from Lebanon whether it likes it or not because the Lebanese resistance will become fiercer daily. The awakening of the people is spreading and developing and we will continue to support the national progressive forces of Arab Lebanon and its national march."

As to the Palestinians in Lebanon, Qaddumi said, "I believe that despite all the obstacles and barriers imposed by some official circles in Lebanon, we have succeeded in sending all the support we could to strengthen the steadfastness of our people in Lebanon in the face of hunger and lack of shelter. We will continue to provide all these facilities with all the power we have despite the attempts by agent forces to make our people desperate and force them to leave."

On current relations between the PLO and Egypt, Qaddumi said that they are governed by a number of considerations, including resolutions adopted at the Baghdad summit conference. On the other hand, however, the situation in the Middle East is moving with astonishing speed that demands the development of the Arab forces and the enhancement of their effectiveness. He added that under 'Abd an-Nasir Egypt was the leader of the Arab nation's national struggle. As-Sadat then came to strip it of this leading position by signing the Camp David accords and drawing Egypt into the marshes of capitulation. Today Egypt is ruled by Husni Mubarak, and neither 'Abd an-Nasir nor As-Sadat. However, Mubarak's statements unfortunately indicate that he wishes to tow the Camp David line. This makes one feel that a radical change is needed in the Egyptian regime after the departure of As-Sadat. However, it is necessary that contacts with Egyptian national movement continue because it is the force capable of bringing about this change in the Egyptian regime, its political line, and national course. He added: "We believe the Palestinian revolution should be extremely careful to ensure that the Egyptian regime does not drag the Arab nation into the Camp David accords. On the contrary, through its national and progressive forces, it should push Egypt into destroying the Camp David accords and their negative aspects."

Qaddumi added: "The contacts made with Egypt between the start of the Israeli invasion and now have proved that Mubarak was deeply entrenched in his relations with the United States and Israel. It must be pointed out that occasional statements made by the Egyptian regime here and there do not mean that the regime was pursuing a sound national line."

On the advantages the PLO has achieved from its meetings with the Israeli peace movement, Qaddumi said that these meetings were a natural result of the contradictions inside the Zionist entity caused by the war in Lebanon. The Israeli opposition forces have been staging demonstrations against the Begin and Sharon regime and have condemned it.

He pointed out that the recent meeting Tunisia will be discussed in the Palestinian arena during the coming weeks. He said that one of the resolutions of the PNC provides for work with the progressive Jewish forces that support the established rights of the Palestinian people and the (?necessity of) holding of a dialogue with them.

JANA: PFLP-GENERAL COMMAND OFFICIAL DENOUNCES 'ARAFAT

LD011448 Tripoli JANA in English 0854 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Hani 17, Feb 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- Mr. Fadl Shararah, the secretary of the P.F.L.P.-General Command Politburo, has denounced the policy pursued by the PLO Executive Committee chairman and described it as very harmful for the Palestinian cause in particular and the Arab national causes in general. In a statement issued by the Front on the meeting of 'Arafat and three Israelis in Tunis, Mr. Shararah said that such meetings violate the Palestine National Charter and the resolutions of the Palestine National Council.

DAMASCUS: FATAH OFFICIAL RAPS SETTLEMENT ATTEMPTS

JN271118 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] In Damascus Muhammad Ghunaym, Fatah Central Committee member, has praised the heroism and valor of the Syrian Armed Forces. He said that the Syrian Arab army fought bravely in Lebanon and recorded epics of heroism alongside the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist movement in confronting the barbaric Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Ghunaym said that the enemy is seeking to liquidate the Palestinian rifle, wipe out the fighting spirit in the Arab nation, and strike at the triangle of steadfastness represented by Syria, the Palestinian resistance, and the Lebanese nationalist movement. He said that the Palestinian fighter considers the rifle as the correct method of struggle and the path toward liberation.

Ghunaym condemned all moves and calls for a possible settlement at this stage, saying that any such settlement must be at the expense of our national cause and would realize the aims of our enemies in usurpation and hegemony.

PLO RADIO: 'ARAFAT TO TOUR SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

JN291708 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] It was announced in Copenhagen that Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] will tour three Scandinavian countries at the invitation of the Danish Social Democratic Party, the ruling Social Democratic Party in Sweden [as heard], and the Labor Party in Norway. A statement by the Danish Social Democratic Party said that the date of Abu 'Ammar's visit to these countries has not yet been set.

GULF AFFAIRS

GULF STATES REPORTEDLY SET TO LOWER OIL PRICES

GF020430 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 2 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] The Arab Gulf states are about to declare a $4-a-barrel cut in their oil prices, informed sources in Kuwait said yesterday. They claimed Gulf producers would have to drop prices to protect their interests and maintain their oil markets.

An agreement on a $30-a-barrel price would be worked out within the framework of the Gulf Cooperation Council. It would be officially announced sometime this month, they said.

The move is viewed as a practical reaction to the attitude of other OPEC members, Iran, Venezuela, Nigeria, Libya and Algeria which led to the collapse of the recent Geneva conference.

Last week's conference collapsed because those members did not abide by resolutions adopted by the organisation.

Since the collapse of the Geneva conference, the Arab Gulf producers have been adopting a policy of "wait and see" the sources said.

By exercising patience, the Gulf oil states were offering those five OPEC members a last chance to adjust their positions and abide by OPEC's declared policy regarding prices and production.

The sources said the Arab Gulf oil producers had told the five states they would not wait more than a week before starting to guard their national interests.

The five states insisted on offering discounts of more than $3-a-barrel while raising production over the quotas agreed in Vienna last March.

KUWAIT

BANGLADESH LEADER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, DEPARTS

LD020936 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0707 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Feb (KUNA) -- The chief martial law administrator of Bangladesh, General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, concluded an official visit to Kuwait today and left for Morocco. Those who saw him off were headed by the heir apparent and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah as-Sabah, and senior Kuwaiti officials.

Gen Ershad met with the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, and talked with Shaykh Sa'd and other Kuwaiti officials about international issues of mutual interest and the means of strengthening bilateral relations and of obtaining more Kuwaiti support for development projects in Bangladesh.

Gen Ershad, speaking at a press conference last night, affirmed the "absolute" support of Bangladesh for the Palestine question and the right of the Palestinian people to establish their own independent state. Gen Ershad condemned "Israel's aggressive policy, which has sown instability" in the Middle East. He called for peace to be preserved in the region as this would serve the interests of the region and the whole international community.

He said that the war between Iraq and Iran, which has lasted for more than 2 years, "must end".

He gave no details about previous statements in which he mentioned that Bangladesh is trying to mediate between the Arab countries and Britain to resolve the dispute over PLO representation in the Arab seven-member committee delegated to explain the unified Arab peace plan to the five major powers having permanent UN Security Council membership.

Gen Ershad described his talks as fruitful. He said that the two sides "showed identical views about numerous issues."

He praised Kuwait's contribution and aid aimed at economic development in Bangladesh. He said that his country is working to implement the policy of self-sufficiency by gradually reducing its dependence on foreign assistance.

He called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and for "Afghans to be given freedom to decide their own future."

He said that martial law in Bangladesh "is temporary" and "necessary because of [word indistinct] lawlessness combined with political and economic chaos." He pointed out that Bangladesh "will return to a state of democracy when stability returns to the country and when reform measures have been completed."

Gen Ershad said there is no opposition to martial law in Bangladesh.

PLO'S QADDUMI CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS 1 FEB

LD011041 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0816 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Feb (KUNA) -- Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, left Kuwait today for Damascus at the end of a 1-day visit.

He met yesterday with the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and information, Shaykh as-Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, and discussed current Arab issues, the conditions through which the Arab nation is passing, and the situation to which Palestinians in Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories are being exposed. The discussions also covered the need for halting the deterioration of Arab relations and the clearing of Arab skies.

Qaddumi acquainted Shaykh as-Sabah al-Ahmad with the results of the meetings the PLO Executive Committee held last week in Aden, which Qaddumi attended.

He was seen off at the airport by 'Awni Battash, PLO office director in Kuwait.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DENOUNCES DAMASCUS STATEMENT

LD292008 Kuwait KUNA in English 1606 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 29 (KUNA) -- National Assembly deputies denounced in Saturday's session the tripartite statement signed recently in Damascus describing it as hostile to the Arab nation's will for cooperation and unity.

The statement was signed by Syria, Libya and Iran and supported Tehran in its 29-month old war with neighboring Baghdad.

The deputies urged the government to halt all assistance to countries adopting contradictory stands to the Arab nation.

The assembly allocated today's session for debating the report tabled by the ad hoc committee on drafting a reply to the amiri address (government program).

Deputies called for unity of the Arab and Islamic ranks to confront the Zionist expansionist danger and advocated backing to the Afghan mujahideen's war against foreign forces. They cautioned against certain elements which attempt to attack Kuwaiti nationals working in embassies, consulates and press establishments. "The government has to revise its attitude towards certain countries which back such elements", a deputy demanded.

Deputies urged all Arab countries to shelve side differences and unite their lines in confrontation with enemies to the nation topped by the Zionist entity.

The government's foreign policy regarding the Palestine cause, and other Arab issues and its material and moral assistance to all sisterly and friendly peoples was lauded by a number of parliamentarians.

Several deputies called on Iran to end war with Iraq and respond to peace initiatives to stop the Moslems blood letting and preserve the two countries' economy which was greatly drained because of the war.

The session, presided over by Speaker Mohammad Yusef al-Adsani, witnessed a unanimous praise for the creation of the Gulf Cooperation Council and requested an active role by the GCC on the world oil market following the collapse of the latest OPEC meeting recently held in Geneva.

Deputies asked the government to draw a clear cut policy on limiting internal expenditure in the light of the decrease in Kuwait's oil exports.

They also demanded firmer supervision over the stock exchange and setting a new policy for guiding investment.

SAUDI ARABIA

CABINET DISCUSSES LEBANON, PALESTINE, DEVELOPMENT

LD011716 Riyadh SPA in English 1450 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Jidda, Feb 1, SPA -- A regular Cabinet session held under the chairmanship of King Fahd last night gave due attention to the situation in Lebanon in the wake of latest events threatening the country with a new flareup, it was officially announced here.

Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani told SPA after the meeting which ended shortly after midnight that the monarch noted at the beginning of the session that the events should be contained to avert an escalation.

The king affirmed Saudi Arabia's deep anxiety over what is happening in Lebanon, it being part of the Arab homeland which is affected either positively or negatively by developments.

The king stressed the need for re-establishing national reconciliation among brothers because this represents a fundamental element for the restoration of normal life in the fraternal country, Dr Yamani said.

The monarch further affirmed that the Kindgom was doing its utmost to restore things back to normal in brotherly Lebanon and advert the danger of an escalation and a new flareup especially as Israel occupation forces were still in the country with their evil.

"This carries with it a new factor prompting the speeding up of re-establishing cohesion and reconciliation," the monarch noted.

The minister said the king then briefed the Cabinet on the outcome of his meeting with Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat with whom he reviewed latest developments of the Palestine problem.

The king reaffirmed the Kingdom's continued support and backing for the fraternal Lebanese people and their just cause and legitimate rights, Dr Yamani added.

In this connection, the monarch called for unity of Palestinian action, this being of utmost necessity especially in the present circumstances through which the problem is passing, requiring a united stand and constructive moves, the minister said.

The Saudi monarch also reaffirmed that the Kingdom was doing all within its power in support of the Arab Fes summit out of its belief in the importance of seeking a just and comprehensive peace.

The king announced that Saudi Arabia would continue to exert efforts within the framework of unified Arab action until the Arab nation achieved its legitimate rights, notably a just settlement for the Palestine cause. He said Palestinian brothers should enjoy their full legitimate rights, including the establishment of an independent state in their homeland, recovering occupied territories, and return of holy Jerusalem to the Arab and Islamic nation.

The monarch also dwelt on projects supervised by the royal commission for Jubail and Yanbu' as well as schemes he inaugurated in Yanbu' yesterday.

King Fahd expressed full confidence in the efficiency of Saudis to shoulder responsibilities of planning, carrying out and implementing such huge projects. The monarch moreover expressed pride in the sincere efforts and perseverence of those engaged in the various establishments involved in implementing the projects, and appreciation for the "huge step they had taken in the service of their country and nation."

The king remarked that the least that could be said about the projects was that they would move the Kingdom from the era of light industries to that of heavy industries. The projects would also ensure more prosperity for the country and people, the monarch noted.

Dr Yamani said the Cabinet also reviewed part of the third five-year development plan dealing with telecommunications, and was briefed on the subject by PTT [Posts, Telephones, and Telegraph] Minister Dr Alwai Darwish Kayyal.

NIGERIAN PRESIDENT MEETS WITH OIL MINISTER

LD011608 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1050 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Al-Madinah, 1 Beb (SPA) -- Nigerian President Shehu Shagari arrived this afternoon in Al-Madinah from Jidda to pay a visit to the Prophet's Mosque.

The president of Nigeria left Jidda earlier today after a visit during which he performed the minor pilgrimage and met with the minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, Ahmad Zaki Yamani. They discussed aspects of bilateral oil cooperation and the means of strengthening this cooperation.

In a statement during the meeting before leaving Jidda, Shagari said that they had agreed to complete these talks during a visit Yamani will pay to Nigeria.

RIYADH COMMENTS ON REAGAN PROPOSAL TO ANDROPOV

LD012213 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Commentary by Husayn al-Askari; read by Ahmad Hariri]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has stated that he has proposed a meeting with Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov at any time and at any place in order to sign an agreement aimed at abolishing all U.S. and Soviet medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

There is an argument in Western Europe about the gravity of the spread of the nuclear weapons in Europe as a result of the arms race between the two superpowers, the United States and the USSR. This issue has been dominated by a crisis caused by a lack of confidence between the two powers for many years. However, the gravity of the situation has worsened (?as a result) of a competitive race between Moscow and Washington to improve their nuclear weapons and increase their destructive power. This makes Western Europe worry more and more that it will be come the battlefield for a destructive nuclear war.

However, this worry by the West Europeans is balanced on the other hand by their fear that the presence of Soviet nuclear weapons, which are spread throughout Eastern Europe and are aimed at their countries, constitutes a grave threat to them. This being the case, they have agreed to the presence of U.S. missiles on their territories in order to deter any aggression against them.

The USSR is quite aware of this worry by the West European states, since these states are free to express their will and determine their own interests, a matter which the East European states do not enjoy. Moscow imposes what it wants on them even if it results in their destruction. However, the USSR is also aware of the fact that exploiting the fears of Western Europe will not bring the results it desires to see, as long as its missiles in Eastern Europe continue to be aimed at Western Europe.

The United States's invitation to the Soviet Union regarding the zero option declared by the U.S. President comes as a real test of Moscow's intentions. This zero option calls for the USSR to remove all its missiles from Eastern Europe in return for which the United States will not set up a network of its missiles in Western Europe, provided that both Moscow and Washington (?immediately) embark on negotiations in order to reach a disarmament agreement away from any pressure or threat resulting from the two countries expanding the process of spreading their missiles in Europe.

Observers believe that the USSR will not accept the U.S. invitation regarding the so-called zero option as such acceptance would make it lose a winning card which it uses at any negotiations. Therefore, it is difficult for optimism to overcome deeprooted elements of pessimism that have been and continue to be the result of the crisis of no confidence between the two superpowers.

PDRY

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON BORDER TALKS WITH OMAN

GF290649 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Aden, 28 Jan -- Deputy Interior Minister 'Abd al-Wasi' Salam and his accompanying delegation returned to Aden today from the UAE after taking part in the first session of the Omani-PDRY border committee. The meeting concluded yesterday and was attended by delegations from both countries in addition to delegations from the UAE and Kuwait.

Upon arrival, the Yemeni official noted that during the meetings each side presented its defined views on the border issue. These views were discussed by the committee in terms of the agreement of principles that was signed by the two countries. He added that the committee will continue its meetings at a later time to complete its duties. He indicated that he is carrying a written message from the UAE minister of state for internal affairs, Major General Hammudah 'Ali, to PDRY Interior Minister Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani.

MUBARAK DELIVERS SPEECH TO CANADIAN COMMITTEE

NC012244 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Speech by President Husni Mubarak to Canadian Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee in Ottawa on 1 February; in English with superimposed Arabic translation, processed from Arabic -- recorded]

[Text] Senators and Members of the House of Commons: It gives me great pleasure to speak to you here in this great democratic institution. Canadian democracy with its respect for human rights and the rule of law is a model that contributes to stability and freedom. I am pleased that my visit to your great country is taking place at this stage in Canadian-Egyptian relations.

The bonds of friendship and understanding between ourselves are growing steadily. The exchange of trade [words indistinct]. We are looking forward to wider horizons of mutual cooperation.

Like Canada, Egypt is a country that greatly (?treasures) its unique character [words indistinct] tradition of harmony and respect for human values. We are most impressed by the ability of the Canadian people to achieve unity despite their diversity. We in Egypt have known many cultures, all making great contributions to human civilization. We have learned that originality comes from a sense of sharing. The diversity of the human experience enriches the unique character of our people.

Egypt, both ancient and modern, is considered a living testimony to facing God and [words indistinct] the sublimity of the mission of mankind. It is with this spirit of faith in ourselves and trust in humanity that Egypt faces its present and future, respecting ourselves, both as individuals and as a nation. [Words indistinct] respect all the other peoples and nations.

We have learned from long and difficult experience that to ensure peace, it must be founded on just and fair feeling. The best way to do that is to start with ourselves and with the challenge to live up to this ideal, and then we can ask others to do the same.

We all know the difficult conditions facing the world today. We also know that there is a way to deal with the situation. The international community must act with foresight and determination to serve the world through an economic policy that can [word indistinct] the tremendous human energy which [words indistinct]. Rich and poor nations have an interest in developing prosperity. An active World Bank for Construction and Development can ensure employment and economic growth in both North and South.

We in Egypt have advocated that a dialogue be conducted between North and South with a spirit of reconciliation and not confrontation. Prosperity [words indistinct]. There is no conflict between rapid growth [words indistinct] and the struggle of peoples in the developing world for improving the quality of life. Development is a bond of growing interest. It is a winning game for both.

Egypt takes its role and responsibility in the Nonaligned Movement in a serious manner to ensure peace in the world. Nonalignment has proved to be of enduring value. The reestablishment of the stability of the international system helps diminish the areas of conflict and offers a greater potential for cooperation and reconciliation.

Africa has been suffering in the last year from political and economic problems.

We are endeavoring with the participation of African leaders to bridge the gap and to find solutions to these problems. We are intensifying the exchange of trade and know-how. Together with Sudan we are establishing a model for integration and development -- a gradual but steady application of economic unity among brothers facing the same problem. We invite you to participate with us in implementing this plan [words indistinct] and technology.

Senators and Members of the House, the conflict existing in the Middle East today is complex. However, despite its complex appearance, the solution is simple. It can be readily found by respecting each other as peoples and nations and ensuring all parties their right to security, self-determination, and mutual respect within a frame of international legitimacy.

The Egyptian people have learned that the best policy is that of self-reliance. We were the first to break the vicious circle in the Middle East to free this generation and generations to come from protracted and [word indistinct] wars and conflicts. With bold and determined action, we took the risk of peace. We have proved that the Arab-Israeli conflict can be solved, and it must be solved peacefully.

We persist in the efforts we are exerting to heal the wounds of the past and pave the way for a bright future. The key to this peace is the ability [words indistinct] to all the parties concerned the possibility of coexistence without fear or hatred.

We have reached peace [words indistinct] within the framework of a comprehensive settlement. Now we turn to the Israeli Government and ask it to live up to its commitments. We cannot expect an expansion of peace if its tanks continue to roll and its occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip continues. The use of (?war is not the answer). There are moral and legal commitments which cannot be disregarded because they form the solid base for a solid and enduring peace.

Those who were homeless for centuries should learn (?the lesson) and must realize the legitimacy of the rights of the Palestinian people. First and foremost their right to self-determination must be recognized and be given full expression. Peace cannot be achieved through occupation and (?domination). These principles form the foundation of the Egyptian approach to peace. The only way to solve the Israeli-Arab conflict is represented in the negotiations process which all parties participate in and discuss all aspects of the dispute directly and frankly.

As a [word indistinct] people, we know that effective solutions can evolve from the negotiations which are based only on the principles of equality and on good faith. That is why we supported the recent proposals which aim at widening the scope of the negotiations to include Jordan and the Palestinians. In this way, we can reach agreement on a just and durable peace which reflects the true will of all the parties concerned.

Last summer we were shocked by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the (?results) it produced. We do not believe that the use of force will resolve the situation but it will rather complicate it further. It is certain that it will revive old fears and suspicions. Thus, it is a blow to the spirit of peace. If we are determined to move forward on the road to peace without delay, then this obstacle must be removed immediately. Nobody can [words indistinct].

On the other hand, the Israeli settlement activities should be stopped immediately. The confiscation of Palestinian land cannot possibly pave the way toward coexistence and conciliation. It is an added source of friction and bitterness and stirs doubts in most Arabs about Israeli intentions.

It is regrettable that this policy continues despite the universal rejection. We are heartened by the positive stand which several Jewish communities have adopted in this regard. We are equally appreciative of the brave stand taken by thousands of Israelis who are struggling for peace. The challenge before us is not to impose a [word indistinct] of a fait accompli designed to impose a unilateral solution. It is the ability to free ourselves from the past and look ahead with vision and confidence. The future holds great hopes for all the peoples in the region, which was the birthplace of the greatest religions in the world -- Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. We must revive the spirit of tolerance toward one another and of prayer to God. That is why the peace momentum must be accelerated. Therefore, we are in need for effective aid from all the peace-loving states. We must realize that the time factor is the essence. Too much time and too much energy have been wasted resulting in unnecessary suffering.

Ladies and gentlemen, above all what we need today are practical steps to put all the parties in the Middle East on the course of effective negotiations. I think that the following steps will be helpful in achieving this goal:

The first step is that the Jordanians and Palestinians must carry out an active role in the peace negotiations.

The second is that the Israelis and Palestinians should move bravely toward mutual recognition.

The third step is that Israel should immediately freeze its settlement activities in the West Bank and Gaza.

The fourth step is that all acts of violence and suppression should cease immediately.

The fifth step is that Israel should allow the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza to exercise their national rights without interference. Therefore, confidence-building measures are necessary to help create the atmosphere of reconciliation.

The sixth step is that those working for world peace must clarify their position on the following points:

A. Israel must be persuaded that it cannot prolong its occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip because, after 15 years, it has to provide the people under occupation with a legitimate solution.

B. All repressive measures against the people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip must cease immediately.

C. Tangible steps must be taken for international recognition of the Palestinian people's rights.

As for Lebanon, Israel must implement the UN resolution related to immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli forces to be followed by the withdrawal of all other military forces. We are pleased with your stand supporting Lebanon. Let us help the Lebanese president and government in building a new Lebanon free from internal strife and according to Lebanese traditions of fraternity and coexistence. Let us also work together in harmony with all those who [words indistinct] for the promotion of world peace to end the meaningless war between Iran and Iraq. No one in the Middle East stands to gain from bloodshed and suffering.

The generation of tension and instability does not serve any national or regional interests. This is not a holy war against enemies -- it is a sheer waste of the natural and human resources to the displeasure of God.

Iraq has declared in a manner [words indistinct] God rationality and observed a suspension of fighting unilaterally. It remains for Iran to do the same thing in the name of Islam and humanity.

Ladies and gentlemen, since 1974, Egypt has been calling for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone so that all the states of the (?Middle East) will do the same thing so as to use the technological abilities of our time to combat hunger and poverty instead of using science as a means for total destruction.

With these principles, [words indistinct] all the states without exception. We want to build a new era in which we can control the capabilities of [word indistinct] to meet the challenge of our time. Peace provides the best guarantee to achieve this aim.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am happy to inform you that my talks with the prime minister yesterday were very constructive. We discussed ideas for an effective Canadian role in the peace process. We also agreed on constructive steps to bolster our bilateral cooperation. I am delighted to hear [word indistinct] meeting of the Arab-Canadian parliamentary group and I believe that the parliamentarians can play a positive role in strengthening the structure of peace and cooperation among nations. I look forward to greater Egyptian-Canadian cooperation for the sake of their mutual interests. We seek to increase the volume of trade in both directions. We have just drawn up a 5-year plan for economic development. We invite you to cooperate with us in implementing this plan. There is ample opportunity for Canadian investment in Egypt. Top priority should be given to the projects that increase productivity and raises the level of productivity. We also welcome Canadian technology.

In the years ahead, we must work together with a spirit of fraternity to set a shining model for cooperation for the sake of peace and prosperity. [words indistinct] The Canadian people are most qualified to be our partners in this sacred mission. The tradition we established in the recent past paves the way for a new dawn for our march on the path of human progress and achievements. Thanks to the senators and members of the House. Thank you, gentlemen.

MUBARAK SPEECH AT OTTAWA BANQUET 31 JAN

NC011930 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1850 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Speech delivered by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak at dinner banquet held in his honor by Canadian Governor General Edward Schreyer in Ottawa on 31 January; in English with superimposed Arabic translation, processed from Arabic -- recorded]

[Text] Mr Governor General Schreyer, Mr Prime Minister, ladies and gentlemen: The warmth of your words and feeling of friendship revealed to us the ability of the Canadian people to endure all (?weather).

We know that the inherent warmth of [words indistinct] behind their activity and sentiments. We came to your country for developing the cooperation between our two peoples which [words indistinct] in the past 30 years our relations grew continuously, commercially, economically, and politically. We have provided a living example for constructive and creative cooperation. We shall continue to bolster these ties for cooperation in all spheres.

We share a joint commitment for the development of global peace -- peace based on justice, taking into account all the interests of nations.

We shall work tirelessly for widening the scope of negotiations to give a chance to all the sides directly involved. Palestinian participation in the negotiations is crucial. The Israeli occupation of Lebanon must be terminated. It represents obstacles in the way of peace and brought suffering to innocent people. The Lebanese people must be given a chance to unite their ranks. For this purpose, all foreign forces must fully withdraw from their territory.

On this occasion, I extend to the Canadian people our gratitude and appreciation for their constructive support for the establishment of peace in the Middle East and for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. In so doing, you are encouraging moderation among the Palestinians, and this is liable to bolster the prospects of peace.

I am extremely satisfied with the talks I held today. They showed further hopes and prospects for cooperation in the future between Egypt and Canada.

Let me, ladies and gentlemen, propose a toast for his excellency the governor general and the prime minister. [applause]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED IN OTTAWA

NC311950 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Ottawa, 31 Jan (MENA) -- The Egyptian and Canadian sides have declared that the volume of trade between the two countries increased from $3.5 million in 1973 to over $325 million last year.

The two sides agreed to encourage cooperation and increase the exchange of experts in the economic fields between Egypt and Canada. The two sides agreed also to sign a program for general cooperation between the two countries for development that would serve the goals of development, particularly in Egypt. The program stipulates that the two countries shall provide all the facilities and guarantees needed for mutual cooperation, particularly in relation to the treatment of experts and scholars, by way of a program that includes technical scholarship exchanges, providing equipment and development projects, offering tuition grants and appointing experts and consultants.

This was contained in a press statement released at 1630 today following the signing of a general agreement on economic cooperation between the two countries.

This agreement was signed by Investment Minister Dr Wajih Shindi on the Egyptian side and Canadian Minister [of state] for International Trade Regan.

The signing of the agreement, which took place at the commonwealth room in the Canadian Parliament, was witnessed by President Husni Mubarak and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

PYM DISCUSSES MUBARAK VISIT, MIDEAST ISSUES

NC312251 Cairo MENA in English 2050 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] London, 31 Jan (MENA) -- British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym has said President Husni Mubarak's forthcoming visit to Britain will be an excellent opportunity for discussing the method of cooperation for exploiting the new interest that many sides are clearly showing in achieving progress in the peace process.

In an exclusive statement to the MENA correspondent in London, Pym emphasized Britain's eagerness to hear President Mubarak's views on broader regional topics. He expected that President Mubarak's discussions with British officials will focus on the mutual desire to achieve a permanent solution in the Middle East.

Replying to a question on his evaluation of the possibilities for the restoration of relations between Egypt and the Arab states, Francis Pym said: We are aware that Egypt and the other Arab states wish to see an improvement in their relations and so does Britain. In this context, the British Foreign Secretary affirmed his confidence that the Arab world cannot fully develop its capabilities without Egypt's participation.

The British foreign secretary expressed his country's regret that no progress was achieved in the negotiations between Israel and Lebanon. He expressed the hope that with the help of the United States "whose efforts we fully support" and with the flexibility of all the sides the withdrawal of all the foreign forces from Lebanon will be effected.

He explained that the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon will be a first basic step toward Lebanon's restoration of its sovereignty and independence. In this context Pym warned that any delay will have grave consequences for Lebanon and the entire area.

Replying to a question on what Britain could offer to help the Lebanese, Francis Pym pointed in this respect to the fact that the dispatch of a British force to participate in the multinational force in Beirut soon was a practical demonstration of Britain's support for Lebanon. He referred to measures taken by Britain in the past such as a declaration of its disapproval of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last summer, the suspension of all weapons sales to Israel and the refusal of the European Community to sign a financial protocol with Israel.

Replying to a question on the possibility of Britain playing a more positive role in solving the Palestinian issue, the British foreign secretary affirmed his country's determination to achieve progress regarding the Palestinian problem on the basis of the principles set out in the Venice declaration. He added that President Reagan's proposals and the Fes declaration represent a move toward a hopeful direction. (?He said:) "And we shall continue to encourage this."

Francis Pym expressed confidence that Reagan's proposals provide a compromise and we shall exert all our efforts to encourage progress in this direction.

In the course of explaining British diplomatic moves, Pym referred to his visiting the area twice in recent months, [words indistinct] (?termed) as a most useful visit to Egypt in October.

In answering another question, Francis Pym expressed regret at not being able to arrive at a joint and acceptable basis for the visit of the Arab League's delegation to London last December. He expressed the hope that Britain will be able to receive the delegation in London soon.

He hinted in this connection that his country believes that no progress toward peace can be achieved until the PLO clarifies its stance toward a number of vital issues including its readiness to accept Israel's right to live in peace and security as part of a comprehensive settlement.

Francis Pym added: I believe that if the PLO took this step it would strengthen to a large extent the process of moving toward peace and it would bring closer the day when the Palestinian people can enjoy their right to self-determination -- a right which we constantly support.

The British foreign secretary was asked whether receiving a member of the PLO as part of the Arab delegation contradicts the Venice declaration. He answered by saying: We are committed to the Venice declaration which is still in effect. As for the PLO, the declaration said that it should be included in the negotiations which concern reaching a comprehensive peace settlement.

He explained that nothing was contained in the declaration about the level of contact between any member of the European Community and the PLO. This is left to the evaluation of the governments concerned.

He went on to say: We do not wish to deny the importance of this organization. Moreover, we are continuing regular contacts with it at an official level. Two senior British officials recently held valuable talks with Yasir 'Arafat, the leader of the organization.

Asked if the talks which President Husni Mubarak will conduct in London would deal with economic and military aid to Egypt, the British secretary pointed to the encouraging development of relations between the two countries during the past few years. He stressed his country's eagerness to expand commerical relations with Egypt.

Francis Pym has affirmed that British institutions can make a big contribution to help in the development of basic construction projects in Egypt during this important phase in its economic development.

With regard to military cooperation, the British secretary said that his country is active in this field through its participation in equipping and training the Egyptian Armed Forces and cooperating with the Egyptian arms manufacturers in the production of military equipment in Egyptian factories under British license.

Francis Pym pointed out that Britain is doing its utmost to help the Sudan -- with whom it has excellent relations. He pointed out that aid which Britain will give the Sudan this year is considered the second largest aid Britain renders to any state in the world after India.

Replying to a question whether Britain will start resupplying Iraq with military equipment, Francis Pym said that naturally Britain wishes to have good relations with Iraq. However, Britain is neutral in the war between Iraq and Iran and does not give arms or ammunition to either side.

He expressed his conviction that Britain cannot alone find a solution to this war which it regrets. He affirmed his country's readiness to give full backing to any mediation that would bring Iran and Iraq to the negotiating table.

TRAIN COLLISION KILLS 14 PEOPLE, INJURES 52

NC011423 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] At 0340 today, two trains collided at Sindiyun station. As a result, 14 people were killed and 52 others were injured and taken to the hospital.

The first train left Cairo for Marsa Matruh at 0255 and stopped at Sindiyun station because of repair work on the way. The train which left Cairo for Alexandria at 0315 collided with the back of the first train. As a result, two cars of the first train and the locomotive of the second train were derailed.

As soon as the accident took place, the minister of transport and communications, the governor of Al-Qalyubiyah Governorate, and the director of the Railway Authority came to the scene of the accident. An investigation is underway to determine the cause of the accident.

'ISMAT AS-SADAT'S TRIAL RESUMES 1 FEB

NC011832 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1712 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Cairo, 1 Feb (MENA) -- The Ethics Court under Counselor Dr Ahmad Rif'at Khafajah at noon today resumed the trial of 'Ismat as-Sadat and the members of his family. The court heard the statement of the prosecution's representative, assistant socialist prosecutor Counselor Husni 'Abd al-Hamid.

After a 5-hour session, the court decided to adjourn considering the case until tomorrow, Wednesday, when it will continue hearing the socialist prosecution representative's statement.

The court also decided to hear the statements of the lawyers defending 'Ismat as-Sadat and the members of his family as of Saturday.

At the beginning of the session, the court president approved transferring 'Ismat as-Sadat from Turrah farm prison to Al-Ma'adi Hospital for treatment on the basis of a medical report submitted by him saying that he is suffering from the effects of an earlier thrombosis.

Counselor Husni 'Abd al-Hamid, assistant socialist prosecutor, then presented the charges against 'Ismat as-Sadat and the members of his family. He asked that 'Ismat as-Sadat's children -- Nadiyah and Anwar -- be kept in a secure place because they have been proved to be a menace to society. This is in addition to the request made earlier by the socialist prosecutor that 'Ismat as-Sadat and his sons Tal'at and Jalal be held in [Turrah] farm prison for one year because they are a menace to society.

Counselor Husni 'Abd al-Hamid then presented the offenses committed by 'Ismat as-Sadat and the members of his family -- offenses which are harmful to the country's economic interests.

He said the offenses include their having used their influence with senior officials in the ministries and public sector companies to secure large shares of building material in an exceptional manner as well as large quantities of dairy products, eggs, and poultry which they sold on the black market.

The assistant socialist prosecutor added that they had also secured in an exceptional manner contrary to law a large number of apartments alloted to citizens.

COMMENTARY ON ISRAELI DEMANDS IN LEBANON

NC011403 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Salamah Ahmad Salamah commentary: "Israel's Aims in Its Threats to Lebanon"]

[Text] Israel has revealed its true face in the tripartite negotiations between it and Lebanon, with the participation of the United States, in what is called a campaign of threats and warnings to Lebanon, made by Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon against Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and his government with a view to forcing them to concede on everything that maintains Lebanon's sovereignty and to submit to the conditions which Israel wants to impose in order to turn Lebanon into a part of the Israeli empire.

The problem, in Israel's view, is that Lebanon does not want to give up its sovereignty by permitting Israel to establish and operate warning stations and observation points inside Lebanese territory within a demilitarized security zone extending 50 km inside Lebanese territory. Thus, from the Israeli standpoint, when Lebanon insists on rejecting these Israeli conditions it is submitting to Western pressures and it becomes responsible, in Sharon's view, for hindering the negotiations on the withdrawal of foreign forces and for the lack of progress in these negotiations. However, the problem from the Lebanese standpoint is that if Lebanon allowed Israel to impose all the security arrangements -- as Israel likes to call them -- it wants, it would also be necessary to permit Syria to have the same arrangements and to be given a bufferzone, or more correctly, a zone of Syrian influence in northern Lebanon in addition to Syrian warning stations of Lebanese territory. In other words, this means that Israel would put southern Lebanon under its control and Syria would put northern Lebanon under its control, thus dividing Lebanon between Israel and Syria. This makes one suspect that what has been reiterated about an agreement or collusion between Israel and Syria is being proved true.

However, while continuing its threats to impose by force a kind of occupation on Lebanon, Israel is drawing nearer to its methods and is even applying the same kind of Nazi methods used by Hitler in annexing Poland to the Third Reich. It seems that Sharon studied the Nazi methods and knew how to apply them shrewdly to Lebanon. It is clear that such methods will not respect the issue of peace under any circumstances and will not provide Israel with the security it wants in the short term or the long term. The United States shoulders a responsibility. The United States is the third partner in these negotiations. It has often asserted the need to bring about the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. These assurances and promises are awaiting realization as soon as possible.

MENA REPORTS ARRIVAL OF JAPANESE DELEGATION

NC301501 Cairo MENA in English 1435 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jan (MENA) -- A Japanese economic delegation arrived here today on a ten-day visit to Egypt.

The delegation will hold talks aiming at fostering cooperation between Egypt and Japan.

SADDAM HUSAYN COMMENTS ON WAR WITH IRAN

PM011439 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 27 Jan 83 p 6

[Raffael Fraguas Baghdad dispatch: "Saddam Husayn Asserts That Iraq Will Repel Iranian Regime's New Military Offensive"]

[Text] Baghdad [date not given] -- Saddam Husayn, Iraq's top military and political leader, asserted in Baghdad yesterday that his country "will crush the new military offensive Iran is preparing against Iraqi territory in the Maysan area for the next few days." The Iraqi leader, who holds Ayatollah Khomeyni responsible for the war, did not however rule out holding a meeting in Tehran with his rival, "if he does not deem it a sin."

Husayn made these statements at the Iraqi parliament in Baghdad yesterday to a group of Spanish journalists visiting the country for the first time since the war began in September 1980. The 43-year-old Saddam Husayn, who combines supreme command of the armed forces and the Iraqi Revolutionary Council, admitted that the progress of the war is impairing the political situation in his country. He also said that the recent appointment of the Christian Tariq 'Aziz as foreign minister occurred "because of the illness of his predecessor, Sa'dun Hammadi, who has been suffering from insomnia for a year."

According to him, Tariq 'Aziz took up his new post solely because Iraq is at war, "since if Hammadi's illness had occurred in peacetime," he said, "'Aziz would have continued to discharge the other senior political responsibilities which he holds."

In the opinion of the Baghdad Ba'th regime's top leader, "the influence of Islam in Iraq has increased over the last few years, while in Iran it has declined." According to him, "the path chosen by Khomeyni is not an Islamic path," and he added that it is fair to say that "the language of the Koran, of the angels -- the language is spoken in paradise -- is Arabic and no other," and claimed for the Arabs "the very best way of expressing faith and religious practice."

After emphasizing that he will not change his views concerning religion, he expressed his conviction that "Khomeyni espouses a mistaken, deviant Islamic line," and expressed his hope that "Iran, on Khomeyni's death, will resume the correct religious course." Saddam Husayn went on to say that Ayatollah Khomeyni's sole motive for perpetuating this unwanted war is to avoid the problems the end of the conflict will bring him." According to Saddam Husayn, "Khomeyni always creates problems and never offers solutions." Nevertheless, he stated that if, "in order to avert bloodshed and end the war, it were necessary for me to go to Tehran, I would do so, provided," he specified, "that he -- Khomeyni -- did not deem it a sin."

He highlighted and confirmed that Soviet military spare parts are again being supplied to his country: "The abnormal thing would be if this agreed supply did not exist." He commented on relations between Moscow and Baghdad, which were based, according to him, "on the friendship between our two countries."

The 43-year-old Iraqi leader, who was wearing a military uniform and smiled rarely, expressed himself in terms not lacking a touch of vehemence, tempered by a very moderate way of speaking, sprinkled with many examples. In connection with Iraq's relations with Spain, Saddam Husayn said that at the political and cultural levels they are very good. With respect to trade relations, he said that "some Spanish enterprises operating in Iraq are not meeting the stipulated deadlines for projects. I have noted that some Spanish enterprises have limited experience in projects abroad."

In addition, he expressed his receptiveness to any formula adopted by the Palestinian organizations concerning the future they want, and emphasized his denial that there are Egyptian troops in Iraq on the front with Iran: "There are only Egyptian volunteers." He also said that Iraq belives that "Egypt should not remain outside the Arab nation, of which it is part, and so should not be outside the Arab League," although he highlighted what, in his opinion, is an important contradiction. "The fact that Egypt has diplomatic relations with Israel, while Spain does not, is contradictory," he added. "With what arguments could we oppose the establishment of relations between Spain -- which is not an Arab country -- and Israel, if an Arab country such as Egypt maintains them?"

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 983

JN011707 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Feb (INA) -- During fighting in the various sectors of the front last night and today, the Iraqi Armed Forces killed 17 Iranian enemy soldiers, wounded others, and destroyed 2 vehicles and 1 hardware stockpile. Communique No 983 issued here today by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command says that Iraqi fighter planes today continued their powerful and daring raids against enemy positions in the Maysan sector and against enemy concentrations deep inside enemy territory in the southern sector, scoring direct and accurate hits and inflicting heavy losses on enemy equipment, hardware, and personnel assembly points. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 983 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave armed forces have continued their heroic operations at the various sectors of the front against the spiteful Iranian regime's forces of aggression. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Last night, one of our forward units raided enemy positions in front of our units in the Maysan sector. Our units clashed with enemy forces, using various weapons and killing 14 enemy soldiers and wounding others. Our forces also destroyed one vehicle, killing its occupants, and one hardware stockpile.

2. Our daring Air Force pilots today continued their powerful and daring raids against enemy positions and units in front of our positions in the Maysan sector and against enemy concentrations deep inside enemy territory in the southern sector of the front, scoring effective and accurate hits and inflicting heavy losses on enemy equipment, hardware, and personnel assembly points. All our planes returned safely to base after carrying out their missions successfully.

3. Three were killed in the central sector of the front.

4. One vehicle was destroyed east of Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 February 1983

OIL MINISTER ON COMMITMENT TO OPEC DECISIONS

JN291303 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1225 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 29 Jan 83 (INA) -- Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi has reiterated Iraq's commitment to all OPEC resolutions, particularly those dealing with prices and production quantities.

In a statement to INA, the Iraqi oil minister said that Iraq supports maintaining oil prices as they are and that it also supports the countries' commitment to production quotas on which agreement will be reached and which will be reasonable and balanced.

The Iraqi oil minister called on OPEC countries to be aware of their responsibilities and of the circumstances through which the organization is passing and what they may lead to. He explained that the only solution would be in the commitment of the OPEC member countries to production plans, on which agreement will be reached, and to the current official prices.

As long as this does not take place, many countries will threaten to take measures such as reducing prices, thus enabling these countries to sell the largest quantity of their oil production. This will lead to a private war whose inevitable results would harm all oil-producing countries.

ROMANIAN OFFICIAL CONCLUDES VISIT TO BAGHDAD

Confers With Housing Minister

JN011805 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Housing and Reconstruction Minister Muhammad Fadil Husayn this morning received Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of Romania [title as heard], and his delegation.

During the meeting, Muhammad Fadil Husayn pointed out that the friendship and cooperation between Iraq and Romania are based on respect and the common interests of the two friendly countries. Ion Nicolae praised the good relations between the two friendly countries, stressing his country's desire to strengthen and promote these relations.

During the meeting, which was attended by the Romanian ambassador in Baghdad, both sides thoroughly reviewed the work of Romanian companies carrying out some development projects in Iraq.

Leaves Baghdad 1 Feb

JN020804 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2015 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Feb (INA) -- Ion Nicolae, deputy prime minister of Romania [title as received], and his delegation left Baghdad tonight at the end of a 4-day visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, Ion Nicolae said that he delivered a message to President Saddam Husayn from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on the promotion of bilateral relations in order to serve the common interests of both countries.

The Romanian official held talks with Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister, on the projects being implemented by Romanian companies and establishments in Iraq and on the possible increase in the volume of trade between the two countries.

Nicolae added that he also met with Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, and a number of Iraqi officials and discussed with them issues on the agenda of the Iraqi-Romanian joint committee for economic and technical cooperation scheduled to meet in Bucharest this month.

He was seen off at the airport by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; a number of Romanian officials; and the Romanian ambassador in Baghdad.

INTERIOR MINISTER RETURNS FROM AUSTRIA 30 JAN

JN302024 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jan (INA) -- Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, Revolution Command Council member and interior minister, returned here this morning after an official visit to Austria. Shakir held talks with the Austrian interior minister on developing the spheres of cooperation between the two ministries in the common interest of the peoples of the two friendly countries.

'ARAFAT TO DISCUSS PLAN WITH KING HUSAYN

JN021111 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Our correspondent in Amman Fu'ad Nu'aym informed us a short while ago that Yasir 'Arafat will shortly arrive in the Jordanian capital to discuss with King Husayn the crystallization of a joint plan to be submitted by 'Arafat to the Palestiine National Council's next session in Algiers on 14 February.

AMMAN CITES FRENCH SPOKESMAN ON PLO-JORDANIAN TIES

JN012138 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] The official spokesman of the French External Relations Ministry said in Paris today that the French Government is in contact with Jordan and the PLO and is following with great interest the dialogue and the coordination between them. In a statement to the PETRA correspondent in Paris, the spokesman said that the French Government supports any unity steps and coordination between Jordan and the PLO because this will facilitate the search for a peaceful settlement to the Middle East crisis and the restoration of Palestinian rights.

ARBA'Y ON BEGIN'S ATTEMPT TO FOIL PEACE EFFORTS

JN011032 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 1 Feb 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "A Maneuver Superseded by Time:" the newspaper AR-RA'Y says: In a maneuver aimed against President Reagan's initiative and at all efforts being exerted to establish peace in the region, 2 days ago Begin called on Jordan to participate in restoring life to the Camp David dead horse. It is obvious that Begin is fully aware that Reagan's initiative and the Arab peace plan replace that part of the Camp David accords which deals with the Palestine question. This fact is represented by the position of the Egyptian side, which has repeatedly announced that what is called the autonomy talks would not be resumed pending the outcome of Reagan's initiative and the political action to be undertaken by the owners of the Palestine question.

AR-RA'Y adds: Thus, Begin want to bring life back to the accords which have been superseded by time in an attempt to abort the peace efforts and secure recognition of his aggressive concept, which is that the West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli lands and that the Arabs are a foreign community on them. There is no doubt that the Israeli prime minister's maneuver is a new signal which emphasizes the U.S. Administration's responsibility to end the fierce Israeli battle against peace. It is taken for granted that the U.S. Administration is aware of the meaning of this maneuver and its negative objectives.

Needless to say Jordan, which believes in the Jordanian-Palestinian march that set out to save the kinfolk and land which adheres to its pan-Arab commitment -- position and practice -- and responds to the efforts being exerted to establish real peace in the region, does not see in the Israeli maneuver anything but a recurring image of the destructive, devious ways followed by Israel to undermine the Palestine question.

AR-RA'Y concludes: In light of this fact, Begin's maneuver will have no effect other than to draw attention to its negative meaning so that it can be exposed and foiled. This maneuver will not deceive anyone in the international arena and will not succeed in concealing the true image of Israel which has been revealed to the international community as an entity which rebels against peace.

Jordan, as the Arabs know, will remain the fortress defending the Palestine question and the strong hand which is joined with the Palestinian hand in leading the joint march of the two peoples toward saving the land and the kinfolk over the river regardless of the challenges and maneuvers.

AR-RA'Y CITES U.S. OFFICIAL ON DOCUMENT TO HUSAYN

JN270910 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 27 Jan 83 pp 1, 15

[Text] Washington, (PETRA) -- A senior U.S. official has voiced his country's concern over the Middle East situation and called for peace negotiations. However, he added that these negotiations require the freezing of Israeli settlements as a gesture of good faith by the Zionist entity.

In an exclusive statement to a QNA correspondent in Washington, the U.S. official disclosed that the U.S. Administration has given His Majesty King Husayn a written document stressing the United States' position on Arab sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The U.S. official asserted his country's rejection of the Begin-Sharon plan -- the so-called Jordanian option. He expressed his conviction that once Jordan agrees to take part in negotiations to settle the Middle East conflict with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, Menahem Begin would not be able to avoid these negotiations because doing so would greatly embarrass him inside the Zionist entity itself.

In this regard, the official noted that some members of the Israeli Government are apprehensive about King Husayn's agreement to participate in peace negotiations with a joint delegation because such action will embarrass Begin's government, disunite the Israeli coalition ruling in Israel and lead to a new coalition or new elections.

The U.S. official said that with its influence and respect in Israel, the United States can guarantee the beginning of negotiations once His Majesty King Husayn agrees to participate with a joint delegation. He added that the Israeli majority believes that the U.S. guarantee is the most important for Israel's security in the long run.

The U.S. official stressed that Washington gives top priority to the foreign forces' withdrawal from Lebanon and that President Reagan is personally interested in the situation in Lebanon and is closely following developments. He added that any delay in reaching an agreement on the withdrawal of these forces from Lebanon will not be in the interest of the peace process. He stressed the importance of reaching a speedy solution to this issue.

USSR MILITARY ATTACHE HOLDS PRESS CONFERFNCE

JN020947 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabid 2 Feb 83 p 18

[Text] Amman, AD-DUSTUR, (PETRA) -- Colonel Georgiy Nazarenko, Soviet military attache at the USSR Embassy in Amman, has praised Jordanian-Soviet relations. Speaking at a press conference at the Soviet cultural center yesterday on the 40th anniversary of the Stalingrad Battle, Col Nazarenko expressed the hope that these relations will achieve further cooperation in the interest of both countries.

Talking about the Stalingrad Battle and its effect on World War II, he said that the battle led to a great defeat for Nazi Germany which lost 1,500,000 soldiers and officers officers with 330,000 soldiers and officers taken prisoner.

Col Nazarenko criticized the expansionist Israeli policy in the occupied territories and said that this policy and this Israeli rejection of the peaceful international initiatives constitute obstacles to establishing a just and lasting peace which can fulfill the hopes and aspirations of the region's peoples.

He said that 1983 will be a good year for mankind if the United States responds positively to the USSR proposals on finding a way to reduce the number of the two countries' nuclear weapons.

JORDAN TIMES Report

JN021005 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 2 Feb 83 p 1

[By JORDAN TIMES correspondent Lamis Andoni]

[Text] Amman -- The Fes Arab summit peace plan for the Middle East conflict is totally identical to the Soviet peace proposal announced last September, the Soviet military attache in Amman said Tuesday.

Speaking at a press conference on the anniversary of the Soviet victory against Nazi Germany in Stalingrad (Volgagrad), Col Georgiy Nazarenko strongly criticised last June's Israel invasion of Lebanon and compared the massacres of Palestinian refugees in Beirut to the "brutal murders committed by the Nazis during World War II."

"The tragedy which took place last summer in Lebanon was not a coincidence," he said. "The main objective of the Israeli invasion was the annihilation of the Palestinian people".

He added that the massacres committed in Lebanon are one of the "direct results" of the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel.

"The current Lebanese tragedy confirms the essence of the Camp David accords, namely the containment of each Arab country separately and their subjugation according to imperialist whims," the Soviet military attache said.

Col. Nazarenko attacked American financial aid to Israel, pointing out that while the Israelis are "obstinately refusing to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories, the U.S. [words illegible] in favour of raising the amount of aid to Israel to $2.6 billion in 1983."

Speaking on the East-West nuclear arms disarmament talks the Soviet attache said: "All peace-loving nations should forget their efforts for the containment of a nuclear warfare and the control of the arms race in 1983."

Col. Nazarenko was very criticial of U.S. policy towards the disarmament issue and accused the U.S. and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) of re-endorsing the arms race.

"The budget of the Pentagon amounts to $257 billion in 1983, and if the increase in the budget continues at this rate, U.S. military expenditure will amount to [words illegible]."

OFFICIALS SEE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL GROUP

Abu 'Awdah, Al-Qasim

JN301658 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah has said that Israel is currently waging a battle in Lebanon to annex the West Bank and Gaza politically, as it did there militarily last summer. During his reception of the Socialist International delegation today, the minister said that Israel, by its invasion of Lebanon, wants to destroy the PLO militarily. Israel is also waging a political battle to hamper the negotiations in order to gain time, which is important to the events in the region, so that it can foil international peace efforts.

In this regard, Abu 'Awdah pointed out the political paradox in the region. On the eve of the 1967 war, Israel appeared to the world as the state that wanted peace and the Arabs the ones rejecting it. Now Israel hampers peace when the Arabs are showing good will to reach a just and comprehensive peace in the region. The minister also clarified Israel's method in actual annexation which is based on a fait accompli and the achievement of legitimacy. This is represented by Israel's expropriation of more than a half of the West Bank lands and its continued its settlement programs.

Abu 'Awdah explained the special relationship between Jordan and Palestine which is based not only on objective considerations regarding to geography, population, culture, and economy, but also on other considerations represented by the direct harm inflicted on Jordan as a result of Israel's continued policy to implement its plan to achieve de facto annexation of the West Bank under the present state of no-peace, no-war.

The minister also affirmed that Jordan, which has acted diligently and sincerely to achieve a just peace for the Middle East issue in which the Palestine question forms the basic axis, was and is still attaching special importance to the role of the Socialist International in making that peace possible.

At the end of the meeting, Abu 'Awdah affirmed that any just and comprehensive peace will not be achieved without the participation of the Palestinians represented by the PLO, because they constitute the most important side in the peace process.

During his meeting today with the Socialist International delegation lead by Mario Suarez, Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim explained the Jordanian stand and aspirations for bringing about a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. They also reviewed the efforts being exerted to achieve this objective as well as the developments in the region.

Al-Qasim also stressed the graveness of the settlement policy exercised by Israel in the West Bank and Gaza, a policy which is aimed at Judaizing these territories in order to obliterate their identity and destroy any opportunity for the Palestinian people to regain their rights. He also outlined the importance of Socialist International's role, expressing the hope that it will support Arab efforts to achieve comprehensive and just peace.

Meets Crown Prince, Departs

JN311705 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Crown Prince Hasan received in his office this morning a Socialist International delegation under Mario Suarez which is on a factfinding mission in the region.

Crown Prince Hasan discussed with the guest delegation the general situation in the Middle East, the deteriorating situation in the occupied Arab territories, and Israel's expansionist measures in the occupied territories which aim at foiling peace efforts, Balkanizing the region and dividing it into weak sectarian mini states.

Crown Prince Hasan stressed the importance of the time factor and the sincere European effforts for establishing a just and honorable peace in the Middle East that would safeguard the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights.

The Socialist International delegation left Amman this afternoon at the end of a 3-day visit to Jordan during which the delegation met with several Jordanian officials who briefed the members of the delegation on the efforts that are being exerted to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. In a statement to the PETRA correspondent, Mario Suarez said that his talks with Jordanian officials had been fruitful and constructive. He added that the delegation understood Jordan's viewpoint on the establishment of just and comprehensive peace in the region. The delegation was seen off by Foreign Ministry officials.

DECREE APPOINTING SENATE PRESIDENT, MEMBERS

JN312124 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] A royal decree has been issued appointing the members of the Senate. The following is the text of the royal decree:

We, Husayn I, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in accordance with Article 36 of the Constitution, decree that the following shall be appointed Senate members effective 20 January 1983:

1. Mudar Badran
2. Zayd Ar-rifa'i
3. Anastas Hananiya
4. 'Abd ar-Rahman Khalifah
5. Ahmad at-Tarawinah
6. Riyad al-Miflih
7. Dayfallah al-Humud
8. Wasfi Mirza
9. Salih al-Majali
10. 'Akif al-Fayiz
11. Dr Hazim Nusaybah
12. Dr Subhi Amin 'Amr
13. Hasan al-Kayid
14. Fu'ad Qaqish
15. Dhuqan al-Hindawi
16. Akram Zu'aytir
17. Baha' ad-Din Tuqan
18. Kamil 'Urayqat
19. Muhammad al-Farhan al-'Ubaydat
20. Tharwat at-Talhuni
21. Muhammad 'Awdah al-Qur'an
22. Ash-Sharif Muhammad Hashim
23. Nawfan as-Sa'ud
24. Muhammad Abu Tayih
25. Muhammad al-Minwir al-Hadid
26. Ahmad al-Khalil
27. Jum'ah Hammad
28. Sa'ud al-Qadi
29. Qasim al-'Itan
30. Faysal al-Jazi

Another royal decree has been issued appointing Ahmad at-Tarawinah as the Senate president effective 20 January 1983.

BRIEFS

SPECIAL COUNCELLOR APPOINTED -- Amman -- Former upper house of parliament speaker Bahjat at-Talhuni has been named special counsellor to his Majesty King Husayn. [Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 1 Feb 83 p 1 JN]

NEW AMBASSADORS -- At Raghadan Palace this morning, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan the regent received respectively the credentials of Australian Ambassador Richard Kellet Gate, Indian Ambassador Pyare Lal Santoshi, Guinean Ambassador Fily Sissoko, Malaysian Ambassador Noor Adlan Bin Yahayauddin, Thai Ambassador Suwat Seniwong na Ayutthaya and Bangladesh Ambassador Mohammad Mohsin. [Excerpt] [Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Jan 83 JN]

AL-JUMAYYIL CHAIRS POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

NC011311 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today chaired a meeting of the political committee of the higher liaison body in the presence of the ambassadors of the four states taking part in the multinational force, the United States, France, Italy, and Britain, and of the coordinator of this force, Colonel Johnny 'Abduh, and the Lebanese and international officers team.

The most important topics discussed at the meeting were the recent incidents in the area under the Lebanese and the multinational force control in the southern suburb of Beirut, the Israeli military interference in this area, and the Israeli provocations of the members of the multinational force.

The conferees reviewed ways and means aimed at putting an end to these incidents. The conferees also reviewed the reports received in the operations room about the implementation of the task entrusted to the Lebanese Army with the support of the multinational force and what has been implemented so far in the joint training programs of members of the Lebanese Army and the participating units within the framework of consolidating the Lebanese Army and of promoting its combat capability at the individual and technological levels. This is within the Lebanese Government's aim of rebuilding the Army.

SUBCOMMITTEES TO RESUME TALKS IN NETANYA

NC020855 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Dispatch by Lebanese Information Ministry delegation in Netanya in Arabic, French, and English; processed from English]

[Text] What has or will come up from the meetings of the subcommittees, decidedly a whole week of 4 consecutive days [as heard], has been decided between plenary session every Monday and Thursday and subcommittees' meeting every Tuesday and Wednesday. This can be interpreted as what the Israeli spokesman yesterday said a speeding up and an intensification of the talks. [sentence as heard] In any case the scarce information seeping out about the true difficulties encountered in the negotiations open the road to many speculations, especially between a reserved optimism and a particularly severe pessimism. Anyway we remind that it is the second meeting on the subcommittees level held in this coastal town of Netanya.

According to an official spokesman, yesterday's meetings were serious and encouraging and the subcommittees' work went on in a very relaxed atmosphere. Let us still hope that today's talks will throw a little light on the obstacles and difficulties encountered on the way. Lebanon has already outlined the general lines for peace -- a peace after full withdrawal of all foreign troops and full and complete sovereignty of the Lebanese state on its internationally recognized territory, a peace with dignity and honor.

We just learned that the Lebanese just landed in Netanya and at present the official delegation is on its way to the Dan Hotel where the subcommittees will meet on its second consecutive day.

Morning Session Begins

NC021004 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Dispatch by Lebanese Information Ministry delegation in Netanya in Arabic, French, and English; proceesed from English]

[Text] At exactly 1050 the subcommittees began their morning session. The first conference room was occupied by the military delegations of the three countries involved. To note is that Brigadier Victor Rahmah is part of the Lebanese military delegation as military adviser in the negotiations. The second room is that of the subcommittee dealing with the question of mutual relations. We note that the head of the Lebanese delegation, Dr Antoine Fattla, and Dr Antoine Barud, head of the subcommittee for possible guarantees, are absent from the negotiations today. Contrary to yesterday's general atmosphere, which was labeled as relaxing and easing as well, the general atmosphere this morning seems similar to the weather today: cloudy and confusing.

We draw attention that the helicopter which took off from Beirut airbase at 0725 was obliged to circle for about 20 minutes over Tyre-Naqurah zone. We later learned that the pilot was obliged to circle all that time as he was awaiting official permit from the Israeli officials to enter Israeli airspace.

The military spokesman for the official Lebanese delegation, Lieutenant Albert Haj, later confirmed that the pilot was awaiting instructions to land in Netanya. In any case at exactly 0820 the helicopter reached Netanya safe and sound.

ISRAELI ARMORED VEHICLES TAKE UP POSITIONS

NC020918 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] This morning Israeli armored vechiles were seen taking up positions at the entrance to the Boulevard Camille Sham'un in the direction of Galerie Sim'an [in Beirut]. Each armored vehicle stood a few meters from the other aiming their machine-guns both east and west. It appears that this was a precautionary measure.

The Italian forces have been deployed along the line extending southward from the Al-Jamus street junction on the Sfayr-al-Haddath road. They set up fixed patrols. This is also a precautionary measure to prevent any Israeli forces from advancing from the old Sidon road toward the western quarters.

In the mountain, guarded calm prevails in the 'Alayh and Ash-Shuf areas. The Rishmayya-Ma'sriti road is still cut while the 'Alayh road is passable with caution. The Kafr Shima-Ash-Shuwayfat road is precarious while all Ash-Shuf roads are passable with caution.

BRITISH ADVANCE PARTY ARRIVES IN BEIRUT 1 FEB

NC011245 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] An advance party of 22 soldiers of the British contingent arrived in Beirut this morning to join the multinational force.

The unit is commanded by Colonel John Cochran, who said on arrival that he is happy to undertake this mission which presents many challenges. He added that the British contingent includes 100 soldiers and that it will remain in Beirut for 3 months.

KHADDAM ASSEMLY STATEMENT ON LEBANON, ARAB STRUGGLE

JN012045 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1833 GMT 1 Feb 83

["Text" of political statement delivered by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at a People's Assembly session on 1 February -- read by announcer]

[Text] Mr Speaker, esteemed members of the People's Assembly: the Arabs in general and Syria in particular are facing fateful issues on whose outcome depends the future of the Arab nation and the region for a long time to come. Some of these issues are linked to the Arab-Israeli dispute and others to the international situation and the schemes of world imperialism to impose hegemony on the region and put it within the borders of its military strategy. This has been repeatedly stated by U.S. officials on many occasions.

The most prominent fateful issues are the following:

1. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon and what Israel is trying to do in Lebanon.

2. The efforts that are being exerted to contain the Arab-Israeli dispute and liquidate and shelve the Palestinian cause through the pressures that are currently being put on some Arab quarters to become involved in the Camp David course under various titles and slogans.

In this statement, I will outline the situation in a concise manner in light of party policy and the directives of the president of the republic which constitute the practical framework for our political struggle.

A. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

All of us realize that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was part of a comprehensive scheme which has the following basic objectives:

1. To fragment Lebanon's national unity and to reorganize this fraternal country in a manner that would serve Israel's security, remove Lebanon from its role in the Arab world and make it a threat to and an element of trouble for the Arab nation.

2. To strike the Palestinian resistance and create a state of confusion in the Palestinian arena as a result of this the PLO would lose its balance, fail to confront the schemes that are being concocted against the Palestinian cause, become involved in peripheral issues, lose its vanguard role in the struggle, and hide those who have chosen to participate in the liquidation of the Palestinian cause.

3. To strike at the Syrian military force in Lebanon and undermine and harm Syria which is the main obstacle to the aims of the imperialist-Zionist alliance. Hence it becomes clear that the security of Syria and Lebanon are closely connected; that the security of the first affects that of the second. This is a natural thing because the two countries are fraternal and twin countries.

This was the basis of Syria's stand on the struggle in Lebanon, which has been going on for years, and of our repeated attempts to halt this struggle lest its consequences emerge as they have emerged now, with the Israeli invasion at the forefront of these consequences. This invasion was carried out by the Israelis after the circumstances became propitious for invading this beloved and fraternal country which was exhausted by disputes, all of which were beyond its means and against its interests, our interests, and the interests of the Arab nation at large.

I would not like here to review the circumstances of the fighting in Lebanon as all of us know them very well and also know the role of the Syrian Armed Forces in confronting the invasion and shouldering the main burden of the confrontation of the aggression. Our armed forces carried out this duty out of commitment to their pan-Arab obligations toward the Lebanese territory and people, the Palestinian brothers, and toward Syria's security and safety and that of the Arab nation.

Our soldiers fought not because they were seeking praise for this or that but because of the homeland. They will not be dissuaded from fighting and offering sacrifices by the disrespect of some, the slander of a conspirator, or the deception of a malicious conniver.

I will not speak about the facts of the war and its developments but I would like to review the dispute that is currently taking place for confronting the results of the war and what the Israeli aggressors are seeking to impose through their occupation.

The Israelis have announced that they want the following from Lebanon:

1. A political treaty that would lead to the normalization of relations, open borders, political and economic exchange, and the establishment of a complete state of peace.

2. A security agreement that would give Israel early warning military observation posts.

3. The right to monitor Lebanese air space and territorial waters.

While putting forth these conditions, the Israelis are exerting great efforts to disrupt security in many Lebanese areas in order to confuse the Lebanese state and weaken its ability to confront these Israeli conditions.

Under the guise of Israeli security, the Israelis want to liquidate Lebanon and dispose of it.

The enemy defense minister's statement that they would agree to Syrian early warning stations to counter the Israeli early warning stations in Lebanon is to be ridiculed. It shows the nature of the Israeli mentality and aggressive aims. Sharon forgets that every inch of Lebanon is as dear as every inch of Syrian territory. We support Lebanon in its efforts to realize its sovereignty over its entire territory and not to share this sovereignty with an enemy which wants Lebanon now and Syria tomorrow and some other Arab country the day after. Lebanon is a fraternal Arab state. Any encroachment on its security, safety, and sovereignty is an encroachment on the security, safety, and sovereignty of Syria. We will never accept any compromise or bargaining on the future of Lebanon, its independence, and sovereignty.

We extend our hand to all Lebanese citizens regardless of their relations with us in the past or at present, seeking sincere cooperation to stop the aggression and end the occupation. For the sake of Lebanon, and to strengthen its independence and rid it of the Israeli aggression, we are ready to cooperate with all the Lebanese sides without exception, if they share with us such aims. Our brothers in Lebanon must realize that the suffering brought about by the Israelis is only a fragment of what the Israelis have in store for them. The Israelis are interested only in their own interests, strategy, and aims and not in the interests of the Lebanese people. They realize that the Lebanese people are part of the Arab world. The Israeli expansionist aims in Lebanon are no different from their expansionist aims in any other Arab territory.

We call on our Lebanese brothers to drop all their differences which are only marginal, regardless of their complex nature. This is because the country and the future are threatened and the future is very gloomy.

We reiterate Syria's rejection of the Israeli terms. We reject any terms imposed on Lebanon if these terms harm its security, future, unity, interests, and sovereignty; or if these terms harm Syria's security and interests. We will regard these terms as illegal and we will deal with them accordingly. We call on the Arab governments to stand by the side of Lebanon in order to confront the Israeli terms because any chains that might be imposed on Lebanon will affect all the Arabs.

B. The issue of the Arab-Israeli struggle.

The next issue is the efforts being exerted by the Camp David partners to liquidate the Arab-Israeli struggle by liquidating the Palestinian cause through dragging certain Arab sides to negotiate in the name of the Palestinian cause. We affirm that people's causes cannot be liquidated by a collusion of this or that side; that the struggle for freedom and for ending occupation cannot be liquidated by a decision from a ruler no matter how important that ruler might be. The people's fate is much more important than decisions even if they are serious or of a fateful nature at a certain stage. The will of the people may be crushed at a certain stage but they will still be able to pass through even the most painful stages in their history.

We ask those who are looking forward to restoring territories from the Israelis: Which territory will they restore under the terms presented to them? They will not restore an occupied territory but will open the way for an occupation under the cover of peace. We have always tried to achieve a just peace. The just peace is that which restores our rights and saves our dignity. It is the peace which may be defended and preserved.

The Arab-Israeli struggle is a pan-Arab issue. We warn all those who attempt to bypass this fact and to deviate from the Arab summit resolutions on which the Arabs agreed unanimously. The recent Fes Arab summit has defined the Arab position in a unanimous manner. This was the minimum that the Arabs can accept. We affirm that any deviation from these resolutions under any slogan will be rejected. It will be illegal and will greatly harm the Arab position. It will undermine the credibility of the Arab decisions before the Arab and world public opinion.

The disturbance of the balance of power in the enemy's interest must not lead to an imbalance among ourselves, forcing us to make decisions while we are in a state of impotence. These will lead to our fall and to the fall of our cause. We must continue our struggle to restore the balance in the region. We must be aware that we are not alone. We have on our side world public opinion everywhere. We have on our side the socialist bloc led by the friendly USSR, the nonaligned states and all honorable men in the world.

IRAQI YOUTH CONFERENCE CONVENES IN DAMASCUS

JN281708 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] In Damascus this morning Comrade Suhayl as-Suhayl, a Ba'th Party National Command member and the head of the Popular Organization's Office, opened the fourth conference of the Iraqi Youth Union under the slogan: The unity of the Iraqi youth is a decisive factor in our people's victory over terrorism. The conference was opened at the Iraqi Popular Organization's headquarters in the presence of the heads and members of Iraqi and Arab popular organizations as well as the nationalist Iraqi forces' parties.

Comrade Suhayl delivered a speech in which he stressed the importance of stepping up struggle and depending on the Arab masses, and Arab youths in particular, to foil the designs of imperialism and its agent traitors. He also emphasized the support of the Ba'th Party and that of its secretary general, President Hafiz al-Asad, for the Iraqi people's struggle. He added that Syria -- the leader, the party, and the government -- feels the tragedy befalling the Iraqi people as a result of the mad war which was imposed on the Islamic Iranian revolution by the dictatorial terrorist rule in Iraq, in implementation of a U.S. plan aimed at weakening Iraq economically and militarily and at carrying out U.S. designs. He also emphasized that Syria -- the people, the party, and the leader, -- has given and will continue to give all forms of support and backing to the Iraqi people.

Comrade Suhayl praised the joint statement issued by the Syrian, Libyan, and Iranian foreign ministers in which they backed the uprising of the Iraqi people and their progressive nationalist forces. At the end of his speech, Comrade Suhayl called for strengthening cohesion among the nationalist forces to set up an Iraqi front to serve as the decisive factor to save the Iraqi people from the daily massacres and ceaseless terrorism so that Iraq can return to the Arab fold and set up a democratic rule.

At the opening of the conference, speeches were delivered on behalf of the Iraqi Youth Union, the Iraqi Popular Organizations, the Iraqi Women's Union and the Palestinian Youth Union, in which the speakers praised the past and present historical stand of Syria and its wis political leadership under struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad who supports and backs the struggle of the Iraqi people and its nationalist and pan-Arab forces against the continuous persecution of the Iraqi people by hangman Saddam Husayn and his fascist regime in an attempt to step up persecution and oppression of the sons of the Iraqi people.

The speakers called for unifying the efforts of all the Iraqi opposition forces in one front to overthrow the dictator of the age, Saddam Husayn, and his fascist regime. The speakers also announced their loyalty to Syria and its leader struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, who has defended and continues to defend the Palestine question and who has placed Syria's capabilities at the disposal of the Palestinian revolution and the cause of the Palestinian Arab people. The speakers also condemned the peripheral contacts being held by some Palestinian organizations, contacts which are closely linked with the Camp David accords and the conspiratorial Reagan plan aimed at distroying the Palestinian and Arab ranks. They expressed their rejection of all the capitulatory, defeatist solutions which are being propagated by some Palestinian leaders, because they harm the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people and serve Zionism and imperialism.

The conference received cables of support from the Iraqi Kurdistan Union, the General Secretariat of the Jordanian General Youth Union, the Democratic Vanguards Movement in Iraq, the societies of Iraqi economists, doctors, pharmacists, teachers, and engineers as well as the Society in Defense of the Iraqi Deportees.

ISRAELI, LEBANESE TALKES CONTINUE IN NETANYA

TA011946 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] The talks between the Israeli and Lebanese delegations on political and security arrangements continued in Netanya today. The talks, at the Four Seasons Hotel, started with meetings by the subcommittees.

One subcommittee discussed the future relations between Israel and Lebanon and dealt with the matter of the two countries' representations to be established after the signing of a settlement. The differences on this matter have not been settled yet. On a different matter, the Lebanese said they want to have the free passage of people and goods between the two countries begun only 6 months after the signing of the agreement.

In another subcommittee, which discussed the security arrangements, Major General Avraham Tamir explained Israel's demand for the 45-km security strip and its opposition to the positioning of a UNIFIL or a multinational force there.

The matter of the early-warning stations was not discussed today. The Lebanese delegation returned to Beirut and is to return tomorrow to Netanya to continue the discussions.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman

TA011825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] The subcommittees met again today in Netanya to work on an agreement between Israel and Lebanon. Our correspondent Roni Daniyel reports Foreign Ministry spokesman Avi Pazner's statement about today's discussions:

[Begin recording] We worked seriously and strenuously all day in the subcommittees, dealing with Israeli-Lebanese relations and the security arrangements for southern Lebanon. It was decided to briefly convene the plenum today, in which the subcommittee heads reported on their work throughout the day. We decided to meet tomorrow in a similar format and to conduct the negotiations informally in the various subcommittees.

[Question] Avi Pazner, what force do the decisions or agreements of the subcommittees have? Who else must ratify the subcommittees' agreements so that they will be agreed upon by the two countries?

[Answer] First of all, the agreements -- if they emerge -- must be approved by the plenum of the negotiations, and, of course, all decisions must be ratified by the political leadership.

[Question] Have any agreements been achieved in the subcommittees so far?

[Answer] Look, as we announced last week, there has already been progress in our discussion with Lebanon. But, of course, immediate results must not be expected since a package deal [last two words in English] is involved here, and we cannot say that we have agreed on this subject while we have yet to agree on that subject. Until complete agreement is achieved on everything, it is difficult to talk about completing the negotiations.

[Question] Are there subjects that are knowingly sidestepped to avoid problems that cannot be surmounted now?

[Answer] We are not sidestepping any subjects. All subjects are being discussed. However, as has been mentioned, there is more agreement on certain matters while, on other matters, there is more disagreement. [end recording]

[Daniyel] The agreement to hold a similar meeting tomorrow and the willingness in principle to host two such meetings in Lebanon next week show that there is readiness on the Lebanese side as well to accelerate the talks. This is noted with great satisfaction by Israeli elements. The atmosphere in the subcommittees is very informal and friendly, as one of the participants described it. The method is simple: Each side presents position papers on the issues being discussed and a matter-of-fact discussion is held to try to bridge the gap between the positions. In the military subcommittee today, various matters connected to the demarcating of the security zone Israel is seeking in Lebanon were discussed: How far will it stretch, what arms will it contain, and so on. The normalization subcommittee discussed the various matters connected with the passage of people and goods between the two countries and the establishment of liaison offices. The talks will resume tomorrow in Netanya.

MA'ARIV REPORTS AGREEMENT NEAR ON WAR

TA011433 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Feb 83 p 7

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] Israel and Lebanon are on the verge of agreeing in principle to end the state of war between them. The negotiating teams that met yesterday in Khaldah began to discuss a draft agreement on this subject.

Sources close to the talks have reported that, in fact, there is now agreement between Lebanon and Israel on ending the state of war between them. However, there are still differences regarding the wording of the document on this. Both sides have expressed willingness to allow this clause as part of the overall agreement.

SHAMIR WARNING ON EMPHASIZING DISPUTES WITH U.S.

TA011209 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1140 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today warned against making unnecessary statements that highlight differences of opinion between Israel and the United States. He made this remark at a meeting with members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, adding that it is possible to reach an understanding with the United States on the arrangement in Lebanon.

Our correspondent Arye Golan reported that the foreign minister's briefing was preceded by a debate by the committee members on an old topic: leaks. It was decided to establish a specialized subcommittee that would probe the issue.

[Begin Golan recording] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee decided already some weeks ago to conduct a debate on the leaks from its sessions. Many Knesset members from both the coalition and the opposition today wanted a distinction to be drawn between leaks of state secrets and clear-cut security matters, which should be prevented, and leaks revealing the committee members' political views or the clashes that occur among them in the course of the committee meetings.

Alignment MK Dani Rosolio was the only member to oppose this differentiation, saying that it would be impossible to have substantive debate here knowing that things would be leaked. Victor Shemtov, on the other hand, suggested conducting an official briefing for reporters by the committee on matters on which a decision will be made and that are not harmful to state security.

The subcommittee established today will also look into this suggestion, which won the support of many. The subcommittee members will be: Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Chairman Elihayu Ben-Elisar, Tehiya member Ge'ula Kohen, and Dani Rosolio and Mikha Harish from the Alignment.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir then came to the committee. He also addressed the leaks, arguing that the information that is leaked on Cabinet sessions or the teams negotiating with Lebanon is extremely harmful. In effect, Shamir said, certain progress has been made in the negotiations in the last few days. Admittedly, this progress is not on substantive matters, but the parties are gradually arriving at agreed upon formulations. The main problem, he said, is that the Lebanese are only prepared to adopt resolutions if they are also acceptable to the United States. At this juncture, the foreign minister warned against searching for clashes with the United States. There will never be an identity of interests between the two countries, he said, but still one must not seek or cause a confrontation. Israel is not at all interested in highlighting the differences of opinion with the United States and it is possible to reach an understanding with it. He emphasized that we are absolutely not interested in making unnecessary declarations on this matter and in emphasizing the differences of opinion. This would only serve to help Israel's enemies. [end recording]

BEGIN ADDRESSES KNESSET, INVITES HUSAYN

TA011502 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1450 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] The prime minister has said that the settlements cannot be frozen, just as life itself cannot be frozen. Menahem Begin, who was speaking in the Knesset, hinted at Israeli opposition to the Reagan plan. There are plans that were and have disappeared, Begin said. There are positions that were and will disappear. The only agreement that has been signed is the Camp David agreement and negotiations must be conducted based on it.

Our Knesset correspondent reports that the prime minister repeated his invitation to King Husayn to join the negotiations, but without preconditions. Begin said: We will study the difficulties being stirred up at present and I hope that the negotiations will ultimately bear fruit.

BEGIN, PERES ON SETTLEMENTS, CAMP DAVID

TA011703 Tel Aviv IDF in Hebrew 1510 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Report on Knesset speeches by Prime Minister Menahem Begin and opposition leader MK Shim'on Peres on 1 February by Gil'ad Mishori -- live]

[Excerpts] The prime minister has said that one cannot deny that the situation in Lebanon is difficult nor that the negotiations have encountered numerous problems. However, he said that the negotiations must be conducted with their urgency in mind and with great patience. He devoted the main part of his speech, though not explicitly, to the Americans and the Reagan plan. Signed agreements -- the Camp David agreements -- must be honored, Begin said.

[Begin Begin recording] The Camp David agreement never promised a Palestinian state with this or that relationship with the Kingdom of Jordan. Not only is the word, as I said it, not mentioned, but neither is the concept of self-determination mentioned in the Camp David agreement.

If it is ever demanded that we freeze the settlements, we will answer that they cannot be frozen, just as it is impossible to freeze life itself. It has not been frozen for the past 12 years, but particularly not during the past 5 years. It cannot be frozen. And we must always explain the interconnection between our right to live anywhere in Eretz Yisra'el, the land of our ancestors and security.

Everyone will come later with his demands and rights -- this is definitely permissible and legitimate -- but not a third party. First of all, one must recall that those are the foundations of the Camp David agreement. Many plans have been suggested and have disappeared. Many positions have been adopted and will disappear. The only agreement of international significance that was signed by three countries, the United States of America having been witness to it -- and its witnessing the agreement was most important morally and internationally -- is the Camp David agreement. [end recording]

Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres harshly criticized the government's policy on those same subjects. On settlement, Peres said the settlement in the past was not a political gesture and unlike today it was accompanied by large immigration. The year 1983, he said, will be a year of decision in which a chance for peace will emerge or in which the curtain will fall on such a chance.

[Begin Peres recording] What will determine this will be the true decisions, not their rhetoric. And whoever seeks lasting peace between us and the Arabs must know -- and I say this as a man who seeks such peace -- that Israel's defense capabilities must also be maintained. I say this now as the opposition: You, Likud members, would raise an outcry when the tiniest cuts were made in the defense budget. This year you cut the defense budget by 9 percent. In Israeli shekels, you reduced the budget by 8 percent. There is a U.S. embargo on the F-1 and you are not raising an outcry on this matter. There is an embargo on the knowhow for the Lavi. Yet the Likud is silent. There is an embargo on other items. We the members of the Alignment, who had a much more balanced approach on defense matters, were most cautious. A large part of our struggles with the United States were not about who goes to Beirut first, but that they should not impose an embargo on us. Why has your voice become silent? What has happened to you? [end recording]

PERES SAYS NO COMPROMISE POSSIBLE WITH PLO

TA011745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Report on Knesset speeches by Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres by Knesset correspondent -- live]

[Excerpts] The pretext for today's political discussion was the prime minister's review of his office's activities. Begin delivered a gloomy speech, acknowledged the difficulties in the negotiations with Lebanon, and suggested we not be dismayed by them. To prevent a return to the situation that existed before the war, he said we must insist on our demand for security arrangements in the field, not on paper.

Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres, who ascended the podium after the prime minister, vigorously rejected what he called the government's uncompromising policy. One must seek compromise, Peres said, one must try to achieve a dialogue with King Husayn. He will come with the Camp David agreement and he will come with his own demands, but under no circumstances should a compromise be sought with the PLO.

[Begin Peres recording] In my opinion, the problem with the PLO is not 'Arafat's or other leaders' biographies. There are other Arab leaders whose hands are also stained with our blood. The PLO's true problem lies in its rare combination of division and delusion. To prevent division within the PLO, its leaders refrain from making a clear political decision. I distinguish between public relations -- when this or that figure is invited, and they are photographed with him in Tunis or elsewhere -- and a clear decision for the sake of peace. They have refrained from this for 16 years, and they continue to refrain even after what happened in Lebanon. The second thing: In order to maintain the PLO's facade of unity, they have chosen a military path, which they have no chance of pursuing or succeeding in, and have declared a unifying goal -- the destruction of Israel -- which prevents us from regarding them as a negotiating partner. [end recording]

The political discussion will not end this evening. The Knesset is now celebrating its 34th anniversary, and the political and other issues have been postponed for another time.

BEGIN URGES 'BROAD' VIEW OF SECURITY ISSUES

TA310935 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 31 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by David Landau and Asher Wallfish]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin told the Cabinet yesterday that Israel should focus on the "broad complex" of security issues in south Lebanon rather than on the controversial demand for Israeli-manned warning stations. Some ministers saw his pronouncement as signalling a possible softening of Israel's insistence on the warning stations -- if alternative security arrangements can be devised.

Begin, winding up a long Cabinet debate on Lebanon, also noted that the full Cabinet will be dealing with the details of security arrangements in south Lebanon as the negotiations proceed with Lebanon and the U.S. For some ministers, this seemed a certain reining-in of Sharon, who, they felt, had been determining Israel's positions on the security arrangements virtually single-handedly.

But other ministers were less far-reaching in their interpretation of Begin's remarks, which, it seemed, had an ambivalence -- apparently deliberate -- enabling the various schools of thought in the Cabinet to cite his statements as supportive of their own positions.

Thus, one minister cautioned later that it would be wrong to suppose that there are differences of substance between Begin and Sharon. "Most of what Sharon says is accepted by the prime minister," this minister asserted.

Another, also a hardliner, said it was wrong to see Begin's remark as shifting responsibility from Sharon to the full Cabinet. The Cabinet had been monitoring the negotiations closely from the start and had held at least two in-depth discussions of the security issue.

Other ministers saw the premier's change of emphasis, from the warning stations to the "broad complex" of security, as tactical rather than substantive. According to this reading, Begin felt that Israel had been unwise to let itself be led into a public argument with Washington over the specific issue of warning stations.

But for all the intense exegesis, it seemed to observers last night that Israel's demand for the warning stations, insistently championed by Sharon in week-end interviews and again at the Cabinet yesterday, was less unbending than it had been.

This certainly was how one moderate (on this issue, at any rate) Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i read the situation at the Cabinet. Moda'i spoke out strongly in favour of Israel's disengaging from Lebanon before the summer, when a new wave of terrorism and internecine strife would engulf the country. It was preferable from Israel's viewpoint "for the Lebanese, the Americans, even the French to control the country" rather than the IDF.

Moda'i and others argued that if Major Sa'd Haddad's militias continued to play a key role in policing the south (another of Israel's demands in the withdrawal-security talks), Israel would be able to "act through these friendly forces" if security dangers should arise after the withdrawal.

The top priority, Moda'i contended, is to obtain a withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

He felt that the prime minister's concluding remarks were a veritable endorsement of this position.

Sharon, reporting on a visit to Lebanon last Thursday, said he had a "rough talk" with President Amin al-Jumayyil's father. Amin can hardly be president of Lebanon if the country's policy-making is conducted in Riyadh or Damascus or PLO headquarters in Tunisia, Sharon had told him.

Similarly, he had warned the Phalangist leadership that Israel might pull back unilaterally to its 45-kilometre security line and leave the Lebanese factions to their fate -- if the Beirut government's position in the talks with Israel remains intransigent.

Cabinet ministers were plainly embarrassed last night that these exhortations-cum-threats by Sharon had leaked to the news media, or indeed that they had been uttered at all. They feared that the Lebanese president might feel himself publicly insulted.

One senior minister, seeking to smooth things over, said Sharon had in fact couched his remarks to Pierre al-Jumayyil "positively". Also, he had not threatened that Israel would pull back. He had merely remarked that Israel might consider this.

Members of the Cabinet had been half-advancing this idea for some time, the minister observed.

In his vigorous defence at the Cabinet of the demand for the warning stations, Sharon used a new phrase to define these envisaged facilities: "front-line warning positions." In his original, secret negotiations with aides to President al-Jumayyil he had referred to three "warning stations," but more recently he has spoken of "anti terrorist supervisory facilities" -- a phrase that particularly rankled the Lebanese and the U.S. because it implies a garrison-type post.

Begin said it would be better to drop this nomenclature and speak rather of "vital security arrangements" as a package concept, leaving specifications and definitions to later.

Well-placed Cabinet sources strongly rejected the idea that it was the difference between "warning stations" and "anti-terror facilities" -- the one implying electronic surveillance and the other implying physical policing -- that caused the dispute between Israel and the U.S. These sources maintained that the U.S. had opposed the concept of warning stations even before Israel, in the person of Sharon, had made it clear that what was intended was "anti-terror facilities," each manned by a company of soldiers.

Sharon made a similar point at the Cabinet, noting that the Umm Khushayb electronic surveillance station in Sinai had a complement of 1,000 men, more than three companies, in its heyday.

The well-placed sources contended that the dispute between Jerusalem and Washington goes much deeper than the issue of the stations -- indeed deeper than any specific issue relating to security in southern Lebanon does the U.S. want Israel and Lebanon to reach an agreement providing for security and for open borders? This is the basic question, the sources said.

It was "convenient for other parties" to focus the argument on the stations, and to contend that they would prejudice Lebanon's sovereignty. But in fact, the pressures on Lebanon, exerted in Riyadh and Damascus -- and in Washington, the sources implied -- were the true slights to Lebanese sovereignty and independence.

These sources cited yesterday's fatal ambush of an Israel Defence Force patrol in Beirut as evidence that the multi-national force would be ineffective in a policing role role in the south after the IDF's withdrawal. The assailants yesterday had emerged from, and retreated back into, the multinational force [MNF] lines head by U.S. Marines.

The Marine commanders averred frankly that they were a "peace force" and would rather not fight and risk death on this assignment. "And who can blame them?" the sources added. Indeed, it would be "terrible" for Israel if it ever called on American soldiers to fight on its behalf, they said.

But by the same token, Israel could not therefore entertain the prospect of MNF units -- and certainly not UNIFIL units, which had discredited themselves in the past -- taking on vital security assignments in south Lebanon close to Israel's border.

BURG ASKS HALT TO CANDIDACY ACTIVITY

TA011515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Minister Yosef Burg has instructed his confidants in the National Religious Party to stop all activity aimed at presenting [ehatzig] his candidacy for the post of president of Israel. This has been learned by our correspondent Amnon Nadau.

POST ON NEW PROSPECTS FOR YITZIJAQ NAVON

TA010652 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Feb 83 p 8

[Editorial: "New Prospects for Navon"]

[Text] In announcing his decision yesterday not to seek a second term, President Yitzhaq Navon only confirmed what everyone had expected. It has also been widely anticipated that Mr Navon would on his own go into a "cooling-off period" before taking any plunge back into political life. The president was, it is true, vague about his future plans, except to indicate he would, for a start, devote himself to writing and to social and educational activities.

But it would seem to be a fair interpretation of his somewhat Delphic pronouncement that he might, in due course, be available for the leadership of the Labour alignment.

This prospect is not especially pleasing to the ruling party, and for good reason. MK Roni Milo, apparently anxious to deflate Mr Navon's present high reputation, would abolish the state presidency altogether, and transfer its functions to the president of the Supreme Court or to the speaker of the Knesset.

The idea that Israel could do without a full-time president is, however, merely silly. The president not only carries out essential constitutional and national-symbolic functions on a full-time basis, but also serves at the voice of the nation's moral consensus, beyond the petty concerns of daily politics. If any president in the country's history has justified the existence of his office, it is surely Yitzhaq Navon.

Extremely popular as he has been with all sections of the population, both Jewish and Arab, President Navon has also, time and again, boldly stepped into the vacuum of moral leadership left by Premier Begin.

Thus -- to recall but a few of the most recent examples -- it fell to the president to call for the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the Sabra and Shatila massacres, to decry the foul daubing of the country's walls with swastikas, and, when speaking to Diaspora Jews, to proclaim the imperative of Aliya. Yet even in testing the very limits of the presidency, Mr Navon has studiously observed the rules.

Because he has acquitted himself well as president, Mr Navon will be trailing clouds of glory when he leaves Hanasi [presidential residence] in three months' time. No doubt, as he realizes himself, it would be unfair of him to immediately trade on his enormous prestige in the rough and tumble of the party arena. But it would also be unjust of Mr Navon to withhold such contribution to the country's political welfare as his gifts might enable him to make.

For the moment, the Labour Party would be a certain loser in any contest with the Likud, not so much because of a faulty programme but in default of leadership. The constant bickering between the chairman, Shim'on Peres, who is held in low public esteem, as measured by the opinion polls, and the runner-up, Yitzhaq Rabin, is perhaps Mr Begin's biggest asset. The one man who might lift Labour out of the slough of despondency is Yitzhaq Navon.

Only with him at the helm does the Alignment, according to the most recent poll, stand any chance of forcing the Likud under Mr Begin to as much as a tie.

A goodly and swelling number of Labour activists, including, it appears, Mr Peres, are prepared to make room at the very top for Mr Navon. After a decent hiatus, Mr Navon should accept the invitation, if tendered by a large enough majority.

MA'ARIV ON MUBARAK VISIT, RELATIONS WITH U.S.

TA011453 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Feb 83 p 5

[Commentary by Shmu'el Segev: "The Agreements Between Reagan and Mubarak"]

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's visit to Washington and his trip to Canada and Western Europe have, more than anything else, underlined the rise in Egypt's status in U.S. strategy compared with the devaluation that has occurred in Israel's status in the United States.

While Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin serves as a target for personal attacks in the U.S. press, the Egyptian president was honored with most impressive official and private receptions. The political result of the visit was another strengthening of the relations between the two countries.

Mubarak's visit to the United States has exposed the change that has occurred in U.S. foreign policy over the last 8 months. When the Egyptian president visited Washington for the first time more than a year ago, U.S. diplomacy, led by Secretary of State Alexander Haig, aimed at the formulation of an "anti-Soviet bloc" in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. However, at the peak of the Lebanon war Haig "resigned" from his post and his seat in the State Department was inherited by the economist George Shultz, who put the Lebanon crisis and the Palestinian problem at the head of the scale of priorities while the matter of the "anti-Soviet front" was pushed in the corner.

Thus, overnight, the "strategic dialogue" was devalued and preference was given to the issues of evacuating foreign forces from Lebanon and preserving the territorial integrity of that country.

This change in U.S. Middle East policy brought about a parallel change in the status of Israel, which changed from being an element with which it was possible to cooperate in advancing U.S. interests in the Middle East to one foiling U.S. goals in the area. Despite Ari'el Sharon's claims that "Israel has brought many achievements in Lebanon to the United States," President Reagan attaches no particular importance to these achievements, but regards Israel as an element whose moves cannot be predicted -- a "wild" [last word in English] factor undermining territorial stability in the area.

Against the background of this change in Israel's image, the positive results of Mubarak's visit to Washington are even more prominent. Apart from the tightening U.S.-Egyptian relations, what stood out was the identical views of the two presidents regarding the immediate need to resolve the Lebanon crisis as a condition for King Husayn to join the autonomy talks.

According to diplomatic reports, in his talk with Mubarak Regan raised the issue of the freeze in normalization in Egyptian-Israeli relations and the problem of the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv, but in the end the United States accepted the Egyptian view that Ambassador Sa'd Murtada should not be returned to Israel before a detailed timetable for a withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon was worked out.

President Mubarak also shared Reagan's view that despite the importance of the Al-Biqa' region of Lebanon for Syria's strategic security, President al-Asad was prepared to withdraw his forces from Lebanon provided there would be a parallel Israeli withdrawal from that country. The United States and Egypt turned down the Israeli demand for the establishment of early-warning stations and military bases in Lebanon and supported the view that if the early-warning stations ultimately are established, they would be manned by U.S. technicians.

In Washington, the Egyptian president aroused an interesting argument about economic and military aid to his country and to Israel. As far back as during the time of President as-Sadat, Egypt demanded "equality" in the level of aid to the two countries. Israel holds first place in the usual U.S. foreign aid budget; the administration allocated $2.4 billion in economic and military aid (Congress' recommendation to increase this aid by about $300 million has still not been approved by the administration).

Coming second after Israel in receiving foreign aid is Egypt, with $2.2 billion in the current budgetary year. Mubarak did not accept the claim that aid to the two countries is "almost equal." He claimed that in view of the appreciable difference in the number of inhabitants in the two countries, U.S. aid per person in Israel is 14 times as great as the aid given to Egypt.

As far as is known, the U.S. Administration did not accept this argument but did agree to behave with flexibility over the way in which the economic aid to Egypt is given. For instance, after Mubarak's visit to Washington, the administration decided to completely change the construction of the foreign aid budget to Egypt, and instead of concentrating on a great number of small development projects -- as has been the custom -- decided to concentrate on a smaller number of large projects, the value of which in the long run is great and can be "presented" to the public at large.

Similar to Moscow, which built the Aswan Dam in Egypt, as well as shipyards in Alexandria and the iron and steel works in Hulway, the United States has now taken upon itself the task of completing the drainage and irrigation projects in Cairo and accelerating the electrification of the villages of Upper Egypt.

It is actually against the background of the success of President Mubarak's visit to Washington that the Government of Israel must gird its loins in order to prevent an additional erosion in its status in the U.S. capital. It would be better for the Israeli leaders to devote practical thought to the essential need of keeping Israeli strongholds in Washington, the capital of its only credible, reliable ally in the Western world.

OFFICIAL ON U.S. SANCTIONS, REAGAN INITIATIVE

TA011101 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

["Exclusive" report from Washington by U.S. correspondent Gid'on Samet]

[Text] A senior Israeli official here expressed his evaluation yesterday that the United States would not impose sanctions against Israel. He also said that the Reagan initiative might disintegrate among other things because of the administration's insistence on linking it to an early arrangement in Lebanon.

Philip Habib is one of the main sources for the apprehensions, coupled with frustration and anger in the administration over the belief that Israel is withholding an agreement on the evacuation of the forces in order to torpedo the President's initiative, the official told reporters.

The Israeli official, who wishes to leave his name undisclosed, admitted that it may be that Israel did not sufficiently clarify, in earlier stages of the negotiations, the specifics of its demands for security arrangements. The Americans did not fully understand what Israel meant regarding the early warning stations, for example. Meanwhile, he said, it has become clear that Israel is not interested in electronic stations, but in "antiterror stations" the Lebanese are incapable of manning themselves. However, still the argument was already voiced that Israel was misleading in increasing its demands [tvi'oteyha] in the course of the negotiations.

The official described as nasty the U.S. handling of the Begin visit. Israel did not request the visit, and -- according to the official -- at this stage it is not that important, and perhaps not that desirable either.

In private contacts, the official refused to describe the administration's reaction to Defense Minister Sharon's proposal to conduct direct contacts with the Soviets. As for his own reaction, he said: "I did not break out in a song when I heard about it."

A senior administration official strongly attacked Defense Minister Sharon and rejected the Israeli official's contention that the United States was linking Lebanon to the President's initiative.

It is the Arab countries that are forming this link, he said in reaction to a question by HA'ARETZ, and Husayn is demanding progress in Lebanon as a precondition for his entering the peace process. Israel, too, for reasons of its own, is establishing this linkage. He said that the Israeli assumption that the Reagan plan would disintegrate is well known, and is considered to be desired by the Israeli Government.

As for Sharon's statements in interviews he granted over the weekend, the official said that they fall in line with "the gloomiest interpretation" of Israel's policy. He said Sharon's remarks reveal everything, the link between Lebanon and the West Bank, the intention of engaging in a battle with the United States against a debate over the future of the territories, and the rejection of any negotiation with Husayn that would not be founded on unrealistic conditions. "Sharon's remarks further enhance the impression that the footdragging in Lebanon is aimed at showing Husayn that he is 'squandering the time he has'," the official said.

The only encouraging thing in the interview was the fact that Sharon pointed to his real intentions. One can also discern there some "panic." Sharon is afraid that the Arabs truly want to talk, the official said.

The Israeli official said that Philip Habib will return to the area next week. Meanwhile, the process of clarification over the Lebanon negotiations continues. Apparently Habib will remain here until Secretary of State George Shultz returns to Washington. Shultz himself may come to the area, but only he can see a real chance for progress, the official added.

UNIFIL COMMANDER COMPLAINS ABOUT IDF ROADBLOCKS

TA021016 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] The UNIFIL commander has complained that beginning early this week the IDF has been imposing severe travel limitations on UNIFIL cars in Lebanon. It has been reported from the UNIFIL command that supply convoys are being held up for hours at IDF roadblocks for no obvious reason, and this hampers its operations and functioning in Lebanon.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the UN secretary general was told about this in New York this morning. Israeli elements said in reaction that security checks at the roadblocks are being conducted on all vehicles and there is no intention of imposing special difficulties on UNIFIL.

ALGERIA

PDRY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN ALGIERS

President's Arrival Statement

LD302121 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The president of the PDRY arrived in Algiers this afternoon for a 3-day friendly working visit. President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was greeted on arrival by President Chadli Bendjedid.

At the VIP lounge at the airport Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad made a statement in which he said: I am pleased to visit Algeria at the invitation of President Chadli Bendjedid. This is part of the exchange of visits and meetings we have from time to time at various levels to strengthen relations between the two fraternal peoples and countries.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad added: During this visit we will have the opportunity to hold discussions with our brothers in fraternal Algeria headed by the brother president, Chadli Bendjedid, concerning issues connected with bilateral relations at both the party and official levels, developments in the Arab and international arena, ways of consolidating the unity of the patriotic and progressives forces and regimes in confronting the territorial expansionist trend of the imperialist and Zionist forces and their conspiratorial plots that seek to restore colonialism hegemony in the Arab area and to obliterate the legitimate rights of our Arab people, particularly the right of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination and to return to their homeland and build their own independent state under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

The PDRY chairman concluded: Our meeting today, which is taking place on the soil of revolutionary Algeria, assumes a vital importance in the difficult circumstances through which our Arab people are passing and which require more consultation, coordination, and joint action among the patriotic and progressive Arab regimes and forces in a way that ensures the strengthening of their unity, safeguard and develop the liberation gains that have been achieved by the struggle of our Arab people, and repel the dangers which threaten their security and stability as a result of the increasing hostile and feverish line of the imperialist-Zionist alliance.

Afterward the guest went to his residence at villa [name indistinct]

Talks Continue 31 Jan

LD010037 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] At the end of private talks this morning President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN party, and Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, the Algerian-PDRY talks expanded to include the delegations of the two countries.

On the Algerian side Brothers Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, and Boualem Bessaiah, minister of information and chairman of the Algerian-PDRY mixed economic commission, joined the talks. On the Yemeni side Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the Central Committee and foreign minister, and Nasir Nasir, minister of labor and civil service and chairman of the PDRY-Algerian joint economic committee, attended.

Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN secretary general, gave a luncheon in honor of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, president of the PDRY.

FLN, YSP Delegations Meet

LD011114 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Talks were held this afternoon between delegations of the FLN and YSP parties. The Algerian side was represented by Brothers Slimane Hoffmann, chairman of the foreign relations committee, and Lazhari Cheriet, head of the FLN party department for relations with other parties. The YSP was represented by Salih Munassar as-Siyali, member of the Political Bureau; Ahmad al-Hubayshi, adviser to the secretary general; and Naysi Hasan Abdu, official in charge of the Arab world department within the party's Foreign Relations Office.

The talks between the two sides concentrated on relations between the two parties and their development. The two sides also examined the international situation, particularly in the Arab world. During their meeting they affirmed the need to develop, expand, and deepen relations in the service of the supreme interest of the two peoples.

Departs 1 Feb

LD011431 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium and secretary general of the YSP, left Algiers this morning. [passage indistinct]

LIBYA

PDRY PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI 1 FEB

LD011544 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, arrived in Tripoli this afternoon for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud was at Tripoli international airport to welcome the Yemeni president on his arrival. Also present were Brigadier 'Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the armed forces; Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, assistant chief of staff; members of the People's General Committee; members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Jamahiriyah; and officers of the armed forces.

The Yemeni president made a statement to a JANA correspondent in which he said: Yet again, and on the soil of the Great Al-Fatih September Revolution, our meetings are renewed with our brothers in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, headed by Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great Al-Fatih September Revolution. He added: During this visit we shall discuss a number of vital issues pertaining to developments in the Arab and international arena resulting from the escalated execution of imperialist Zionist schemes.

The Yemeni president said that the difficult circumstances through which our Arab nation is passing require intensification of the Arab struggle against the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary alliance.

This places revolutionary and historic tasks on the shoulders of the Arab Confrontation and Steadfastness Front in order to ensure the repelling of the conspiratorial assault of the hostile alliance; to develop the liberation gains of the peoples of our Arab nation; and to continue the struggle to attain the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, foremost among which are its right of return, self-determination, and the establishment of its independent state under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

Attends Arab Conference

GF020800 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Within the framework of his current official and friendly visit to fraternal Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the opening session of the Arab people's conference in Tripoli last night. Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of Libyan 1 September Revolution, also attended the opening session.

The session chairman introduced Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to the conferees. Then Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi delivered an important speech.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad called for consolidating the unity of progressive forces and the Arab national liberation movement together with all their organizations and squadrons and for bolstering their steadfastness in order to confront the hostile challenges and dangers besetting them.

MOROCCO

SENIOR OFFICERS ARRESTED AFTER COMMANDER'S DEATH

LD011918 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Events have taken place in Morocco following the death of General Dlimi [commander of Morocco's southern zone reported killed recently in car crash]. Senior officers have been arrested, including a colonel in charge of the gendarmerie. The Army was placed on a state of alert on the day of General Dlimi's death. As for the circumstances of the accident, official Morocco is not providing much information. The driver is said to have been arrested, but the owner of the vehicle is also said to be held by the police. The runaway truck was not a tanker, it is being said in Marrakech, but witnesses state that they had heard explosions before the accident. Officially they are keeping to the announcement of the death in a road accident of the director of the king's aides. This explanation may not be complete, but one can only talk of General Dlimi's death while advancing the hypothesis that it was not merely a road accident.

'Rumors' on Dlimi's Death

NC012007 Paris AFP in English 1945 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Rabat, Feb 1 (AFP) -- A week after the death of General Ahmed Dlimi, former Moroccan interior minister and right hand to King Hassan II, the circumstances of the road "accident" that took his life remain clouded by rumors of an assassination.

General Dlimi was returning to Rabat on January 25 from talks with King Hassan in Marrakech when his automobile was hit by a truck near his home.

The official announcement said nothing more.

But rumours in Rabat today said the truck that hit the general's car had been stolen, the truck driver fled, the general's driver was killed outright, the general had been thrown clear and died in a roadside ditch, and that his car caught fire on collision.

The report garnering the most interest today was that of a third man in the general's car who escaped the collision virtually unharmed.

This witness, according to a reliable source, is on a pilgrimage to Mecca to give thanks for his deliverance from the accident and was not immediately available to offer testimony.

MAP CARRIES JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH AUSTRIA

LD291024 Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Casablanca, 28 Jan (MAP) -- Following the official visit to Morocco 24-27 January 1983 by Mr Willibald Pahr, Austrian federal minister of foreign affairs, the following joint communique has been issued:

"At the invitation of Mr M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Morocco, Mr Willibald Pahr, federal minister of foreign affairs of Austria, paid an official visit to Morocco 24-27 January 1983. During his visit, Mr Pahr had talks with Prime Minister Maati Bouabid, and with other members of the government.

"This first visit to Morocco by the Austrian minister of foreign affairs took place in a calm and friendly atmosphere, which characterizes traditional relations between the two countries. The Austrian federal minister of foreign affairs was accompanied by an important delegation of representatives of Austrian economic bodies and enterprises.

"The talks between Mr Boucetta and Mr Pahr dealt with the development of bilateral relations between the two countries, as well as with the situation in Africa and in the Middle East, and with several international questions of interest to the two countries.

"Dealing with bilateral cooperation, the two ministers reviewed the development of economic relations. They noted that commercial exchanges are developing favorably. but that their level still remains below existing potential.

"The two ministers agreed to promote increased contacts between economic officials of the two countries with a view to boosting their cooperation. To this end, experts on both sides studied the 1981-85 5-year plan in order to define the sectors and projects which could become the subject of cooperation between the two countries.

"To this same end, the Austrian federal minister of foreign affairs also had talks with the minister of commerce, industry, and tourism, the minister of energy and mines, and the minister of transport. In addition, members of the Austrian economic delegation met several Moroccan experts to promote a first deep discussion about possible concrete projects.

"The results of these concerted efforts, as well as the ideas and prospects stemming from them, will be discussed at the next meeting of the mixed Moroccan-Austrian commission. This meeting will offer an opportunity for determining definite projects and a further expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries.

"The two ministers decided to promote cultural and scientific cooperation, and educational exchanges between Morocco and Austria.

"With regard to the international situation, the two ministers were gratified by the wide convergence of views which emerged during their talks. They agreed to affirm the attachment of their two governments to the principles of national independence, noninterference in internal affairs, and cooperation, [word indistinct] all peace-loving countries.

"Regarding the situation in Africa, the two ministers deplored the existence of hotbeds of tension which threaten the stability of African states and hamper their development.

"Concerning the tension which prevails in northwest Africa, they confirmed the support of their governments for the decisions of the OAU Nairobi summit on the question of the Sahara; implementation of the decisions represents the path which should lead to a peaceful settlement of this problem.

"The two ministers dealt in particular with the situation in southern Africa. They declared their solidarity with the struggle waged by the Namibian people for independence, and condemned the apartheid regime in South Africa.

"The two ministers deplored the present crisis in the OAU and expressed hope that the Organization will soon become again a privileged and effective instrument for the peaceful solution of inter-African conflicts, for the definitive decolonization of the continent, and for its economic and social development.

"The situation in the Middle East was the subject of deep study by the two ministers. They severely condemned aggression against Lebanon. The two sides expressed their wish for the sovereignty, integrity, and unity of Lebanon to be effectively restored.

"The Austrian side expressed its admiration for the personal efforts exerted by His Majesty King Hassan II for the success of the Fes Arab summit and for the adoption of the Arab plan which constitutes a historic turning point for peace in the Middle East. The two sides agreed to spare no effort in their contacts with all peace-loving governments to ensure the soonest possible implementation of all the principles of the Fes plan, as well as every initiative aimed at leading to a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem.

"Examining the East-West relations, the two ministers expressed their concern over the tensions which characterize these relations. They made clear their interest in the success of negotiations under way on disarmament on the basis of a global balance between the two blocs. They stressed the importance of ending the arms race for general prosperity and in particular for the economic development of the Third World, and of the application for peaceful purposes of resources available for strengthening the military potential of the major powers. They noted with regret the lack of progress in the North-South dialogue and expressed hope that the next conference of nonaligned countries will take new initiatives to stimulate this dialogue.

"Mr Willibald Pahr, federal minister of foreign affairs of Austria, expressed his gratitude for the warmth of the welcome accorded to him and to the delegation accompanying him, and he extended an invitation to Mr M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, to make an official visit to Austria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date will be fixed later."

SUDAN

TALKS BEGIN IN KHARTOUM WITH PRC DELEGATION

JN302058 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1458 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Jan (SUNA) -- Official talks began this morning between the SSU, headed by Ar-Rashid at-Tahir, acting first secretary of the SSU preparatory Central Committee, and the CPC headed by Zhang Xiangshan, adviser to the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

At the beginning of the meeting At-Tahir asserted that the Chinese delegation's visit is an expression of the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the Sudanese and Chinese peoples. At-Tahir presented an explanation of the political development which Sudan has witnessed in all fields and the achievements and victories which the May revolution has accomplished under Numayri's leadership.

The Chinese delegation expressed its country's appreciation of the great achievements made by the Sudanese people. The delegation presented a full explanation of the Chineses experiment and their efforts to establish their modern socialism. The delegation clarified the policies of the Chinese Government and party concerning the various internal and foreign issues.

On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, the Chinese delegation invited a high-level SSU Central Committee delegation to visit China.

During the talks views were exchanged on all international, Arab, and African issues. The views between the two sides were identical. Both sides expressed the hope that this visit would achieve its goals to strengthen, develop and deepen relations between the two peoples and political organizations. Both sides will continue their meeting and discussions, a joint statement will be signed Thursday.

SSU Invited to China

EA312234 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Official talks between the delegations of the SSU led by Mr. Rashid at-Tahir, deputy first secretary of the SSU preparatory Central Committee, and of the Chinese Communist Party led by Zang Xiangshan, director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee [title as heard], began today at the SSU headquarters.

Mr. Rashid at-Tahir said that the visit was an expression of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the Sudanese and Chinese peoples. His excellency presented a detailed report of political development in Sudan and the victories scored by the May revolution under the leadership of the leader president, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri.

The leader of the Chinese delegation expressed his country's appreciation for the great achievements realized by the Sudanese people. He presented a detailed report on the experience of the Chinese people and their work to build a modern society.

We extend an invitation, in the name of the CPC Central Committee, to the SSU for a high-level delegation from the SSU preparatory Central Committee to visit China.

During the meeting, the two delegations exchanged views on international, Arab, and African issues. There was a concurrence of views between the two sides.

NUMAYRI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM AL-JUMAYYIL

JN011804 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Feb (SUNA) -- President Numayri today received a Lebanese delegation led by former Prime Minister Rashid as-Sulh who conveyed to the President a message from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil dealing with the situation in Lebanon and recent developments in the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations.

President Numayri promised to offer all kinds of aid the Lebanese Government requires.

The Lebanese delegation arrived in Khartoum last Sunday on a tour of several states in the region.

TUNISIA

'ARAFAT MEETS LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER 31 JAN

JN011644 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Tunis -- Last night, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met in Tunis with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. Present at the meeting on the Palestinian side were Brothers Abu 'Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, and Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], PLO Executive Committee member. Attending on the Lebanese side were Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and the Lebanese ambassador in Tunis.

The two sides discussed numerous issues related to bilateral relations, particularly the conditions of the Palestinians residing in Lebanon.

Al-Wazzan on Meeting

NC012023 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, who arrived in Rome this evening, has emphasized that the most important thing for the Lebanese Government is the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

This came in a statement which Prime Minister al-Wazzan made on his departure from Tunis airport. Concerning his meeting with Yasir 'Arafat in the presence of the Tunisian prime minister and the foreign ministers of Lebanon and Tunisia, Al-Wazzan said the meeting dealt in particular with the negotiations on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and matters pertaining to the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan added: The Israelis' conditions provide that their departure should also include the departure of the Syrian and Palestinian forces. However, Lebanon is determined to achieve the termination of the Israeli occupation unconditionally.

Tunis on Meeting

LD012123 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan this afternoon met with Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, at the home of Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali in (La Soukra). During the meeting there was a private talk between the Palestinian and Lebanese sides. Tunisia has played a role in ironing out the difficulties that were likely to prevent such an encounter and contributed to bringing the points of view of the two sides closer. Mr Shafiq al-Wazzan left Tunis this afternoon a 3-day official visit to our country.

Monte Carlo Report

JN020642 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Telephone dispatch from Tunis by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent 'Adil Malik -- date not given; recorded]

[Text] The reasons for the delay in the meeting between Shafiq al-Wazzan and Yasir 'Arafat began with formalities and developed or almost developed to the contents. There were differences on the venue of the meeting and who should visit the other. After several deliberations it was decided to settle the differences and avoid a crisis by meeting in the home of Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

The meeting began at 1430 and lasted for about 1 and 1/2 hours. The discussions dealt with a host of issues related to Lebanese-Palestinian relations. They focused on the withdrawal of the non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. The Lebanese prime minister briefed the PLO chairman in the presence of Lebanese Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim on the developments of the Lebanese-U.S.-Israeli negotiations on the withdrawal and the reasons for the delay in bringing about an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

'Arafat stressed to Al-Wazzan what he has previously communicated in writing to President Amin al-Jumayyil, namely, the Palestinian forces are quite ready to withdraw from Lebanon whenever the Lebanese authority wishes. He denied the presence of any obstacles in this regard. The two sides agreed to follow up the Lebanese-Palestinian contacts on various levels in order to determine the next step pending Philip Habib's return to the region shortly with the latest instructions of U.S. President Reagan in an attempt to overcome the stalemate which is delaying the withdrawal operations.

However, holding the meeting a short time before Al-Wazzan's departure from Tunis helped avoid a crisis -- at least a psychological one -- between the two sides. This is in addition to the tangible and specific results of the meeting between the two sides.

Regarding the Lebanese-Tunisian aspect of the visit, we would like to point out that Al-Wazzan has warned in Tunis and in front of the Tunisian prime minister against the danger of the downfall of Lebanon. He asserted that Lebanon's downfall means the downfall of all that is surrounding it. He called for true Arab solidarity to restore Lebanon's sovereignty and rescue it from its predicament. He said: The pan-Arab bonds will become meaningless if we just look at one another. He added that the Arab aid extended to Lebanon is not proportionate to the honor and capabilities of Arabism.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim also warned that all sides should assume their full responsibilities to ensure the liberation of Lebanon so that the Arab world will not lose another homeland in the region.

MOHAMED MZALI HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR AL-WAZZAN

LD011055 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali discussed with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan the Lebanese issue and [words indistinct] detailed and deep discussion which dealt with all [words indistinct].

Following the meeting, the Lebanese prime minister affirmed that Lebanon is looking after the Palestinian issue and that it will continue to look after it.

Once again he declared Lebanon's adherence to all the bases of its sovereignty, dignity, and independence and its desire to end Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory.

Shafiq al-Wazzan said of Tunisia that it is a beacon and vital organ in the Arab body, and we go to it in order to derive strength, a wise and prudent viewpoint, and constant action for the sake of extricating Lebanon and the Arabs from the tragedies and perils they are experiencing.

Concerning the talks with Israel, Shafiq al-Wazzan said that what impedes their progress is Lebanon's adherence to its rights, sovereignty, and patriotism and on the other side the Israeli ambition in Lebanon. He stressed the need to act in a way that helps Lebanon and that removes from Israel the weapon on which it relies.

Concerning information coordination between Tunisia and Lebanon, the Lebanese prime minister lauded the freedom of expression and opinion that prevails in Tunisia. He warned the Arabs against falling into the trap of contradictions, differences, and conspiring that the ferocious Israeli enemy is laying for them. He called on the Arab countries to have more solidarity so that the Arabs may regain their dignity not only in Lebanon but also over every inch of Arab soil.

At a luncheon given by Mohamed Mzali in honor of Mr Shafiq al-Wazzan the Tunisian prime minister welcomed his distinguished guest, saying: Lebanon today is struggling not only for its sovereignty but also for the Palestinian issue and the entire Arab nation. All that may follow as a result of the victory of the sectarian strife and the emergence of sectarian entities will affect the area and reach the Arab states, particularly those that lie on the eastern shore and on the Mediterranean. We are aware of the dimensions of the struggle and steadfastness of Lebanon, and in as much as we support this struggle we equally support the Arab struggle against Zionist expansion. He said: We understand the truth of the situation in Lebanon. President Habib Bourguiba perceived this from the beginning; he expressed Tunisia's attitude and he (?declared its viewpoint).

At the Foreign Ministry, Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim said: We are all called upon to evaluate our responsibilities and to understand them properly to ensure the liberation of Lebanon, so that the world may not lose another homeland in the area, a homeland that is a shield for it.

In a statement to a TAP correspondent after the meeting with Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi, Elie Salim added that he informed his Tunisian counterpart of the atmosphere of the tripartite Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. talks on ensuring the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

AL-WAZZAN SEES BOURGUIBA, MAKES STATEMENT

NC011514 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan is scheduled to arrive in Rome anytime now to head the official delegation participating in the ceremony of installing Cardinal Mar Antonius Butrus Khuraysh.

Regarding Prime Minister al-Wazzan's discussions and meetings, the Information Ministry representative in Tunis sent us the following dispatch:

[Begin recording] At 1530 Beirut time today [1330 GMT] the Tunisian prime minister received at his home in Tunis Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in the presence of Lebanese Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi. The meeting was also attended by PLO representative in Tunis Hakam al-Bal'awi.

This morning Prime Minister al-Wazzan went to the city of Naftah abroad a special Tunisian plane which President Habib Bourguiba placed at the prime minister's disposal. Al-Wazzan met there with President Habib Bourguiba in the presence of members of the Lebanese delegation. The meeting was also attended by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi in addition to Lebanese Ambassador in Tunis Husayn al-'Abdallah and Tunisian Ambassador to Lebanon Sa'd ibn Mustapha. They held a round of discussions which centered on the Lebanese situation.

Contrary to the scheduled itinerary, President Habib Bourguiba invited to lunch Prime Minister al-Wazzan and his wife and the accompanying delegation consisting of director of protocol and public relations at the prime minister's office 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Shaykaah. The prime minister's adviser Muhammad al-Mashnuq and Lebanese Ambassador to Tunisia Husayn al-'Abdallah as well as Tunisian Ambassador to Lebanon Sa'd ibn Mustapha. The president's wife, the prime minister's wife, and the foreign minister's adviser, George Sayyad, also attended.

On leaving the city of Naftah, Prime Minister al-Wazzan spoke to reporters. He said:

[Begin Al-Wazzan recording] This meeting, as I have already said, was a balm for our wounds personally and those of our tortured Lebanese people. In addition to our review of the conditions in wounded Lebanon, I was proud to appear before one of the great leaders of the Arabs [words indistinct] and shake the hand which has [word indistinct] at a time when I am feeling the difficulties of the occupation and its pains in the hearts in addition to its pains on the land.

I have become aware of the solid will which knew how to struggle and liberate. My faith increased in the steadfastness which we must manifest and the action which we must take in Lebanon. I thanked his excellency the president for his good patronage of our Lebanese cause and for the support he provided in the most difficult days by contacting the states concerned. This support is continuing and I have sensed it from the esteemed [Tunisian] Government and from His Excellency Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

At the end of my visit to Tunisia, I greet the good, fraternal, and dear people of Tunisia and say that we will derive strength from them also and will continue to look forward for a better and greater future. [end recording]

KLIBI MEETS AL-WAZZAN, LEBANESE OFFICIALS

LD012233 Tunis TAP in English 1409 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Tunis, Feb 1, (TAP) -- The secretary general of the League of Arab States, Mr Chedli Klibi on Monday conferred in the Tunis based league with the Lebanese prime minister, Mr. Shafiq al-Wazzan who was accompanied of Mr. Elie Salim, foreign affairs minister and Mr. Husayn al-'Abdallah, the Lebanese permanent representative of the Arab League.

Following the meeting, Mr. al-Wazzan declared that he came here "as Lebanon's representative hoping to find in the League an action favourable to one of the most serious problems facing the Arabs".

For his part Mr. Klibi said he held talks with Mr. al-Wazzan and Elie Salim about the various aspects of the Palestinian issue which in priority interests the Arab countries especially following the Israeli invasion in Lebanon, and about the Arab states efforts made in this respect to allow the Palestinians to recover their despoiled rights."

Moreover, Mr. Klibi stressed that he has asserted to the Lebanese premier that "all the Arab states back the efforts made by Beirut's government for recovering its integral independence, and sovereignty, regaining its liberty, and safeguarding the Arab Lebanon's identity, its flourished civilisation as well as its pioneering role in the Arab nation".

Then, the Arab League's leader underlined the necessity to bolster the Lebanese society's unification for the sake of both this country and the Arab nation being organically welded to Lebanon.

PRIME MINISTER AL-WAZZAN ANSWERS QUESTIONS

NC012055 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: It appears that our correspondent with the Ministry of Information delegation to Rome is now with us on the telephone. Here is what he has to say:

[Begin telephone dispatch] The meeting of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan with Yasir 'Arafat in Tunis this afternoon delayed the prime minister's arrival in Rome for 3 hours. He arrived at Rome airport at 1800 instead of 1700 Rome time.

The first press question put to Prime Minister al-Wazzan dealt with his meeting with Yasir 'Arafat and whether it was successful. Al-Wazzan answered smilingly: We have come because of a spiritual occasion. Leave us in its blessings away from politics. He added: A meeting took place between Yasir 'Arafat and myself before I came to Rome. You all know the purpose of these discussions under these circumstances when Lebanon is seeking to rid itself of the impasse of the de facto occupation and end the non-Lebanese presence on its land. It is a difficult and easy task. It is difficult if those who impede progress maintain their complicated stand and it is easy if intentions are good. We hope, particularly that we are here on a blessed mission of which Lebanon is proud, that the spirit of this mission will be reflected in blessings and benevolence on dear Lebanon.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan was asked: Have you obtained a practical pledge from Yasir 'Arafat that the armed organizations' forces will unconditionally leave Lebanon? He answered: The question is not one of pledges. We are in the process of taking practical steps which we hope will be implemented.

Answering a question on the atmosphere of the meeting, Al-Wazzan said: The atmosphere was like that in all the past stands which were communicated to us. They were all positive stands.

Al-Wazzan declined to answer a question on the practical steps saying: Leave us with something to say in Lebanon. [end telephone dispatch]

ETHIOPIA

ERITEAN FRONT OFFICIALS CITE UNITY AGREEMENT

EA011527 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 2045 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] The unity agreement recently signed by leaders of Eritrean liberation movements was a great blow to Abyssinian black colonialism. This was said today by the representatives of ELF-EPLF and ELF-RC [Eritrean Liberation Front-Eritrean People's Liberation Front and Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council] in Mogadishu, Mr (Khalid Muhammad Adan) and Mr (Muhammad Nur Musa), the representatives, who addressed reporters from the Ministry of Information and international news agencies in their office, said the unity move would further strengthen their political and armed struggle against the myopic Addis Ababa regime.

The representatives added that the Arab League and other Arab countries which support the Eritrean struggle for self-determination and independence had played an important role in unifying the liberation fronts. The representatives also said integration of the forces would be completed within the next 2 months with the election of an executive committee to accelerate the political program and constitution for the Eritrean Liberation Front.

The representatives said they had cordial relations with the Western Somali Liberation Front and the Somali Abo Liberation Front with whom they face a common enemy which has the backing of foreign powers. The representatives also pointed out that the unity move by leaders of Eritrea's liberation fronts was a source of encouragement for all Eritrea's youth engaged in armed struggle against Abyssinian black colonialism. The representatives called for the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces assisting the Abyssinians in their effort to suppress people fighting for their rights.

UGANDA

GOVERNMENT TO RETURN PROPERTY SEIZED BY AMIN

AB020853 Paris AFP in English 0736 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Kampala, Feb. 2 (AFP) -- The former owners of property seized by Ugandan dictator Idi Amin a decade ago can apply for repossession from February 21, President Milton Obote said here Tuesday.

He told a press conference he had signed into law an "expropriated properties act". It would seek to redress the violation of human rights occasioned by the Amin regime's "nationalisation" measures, as the properties had been seized without payment or compensation, Mr Obote said.

The original owners, mostly Asians expelled by Amin in 1972, would have 90 days in which to file their applications for repossession, he said.

Mr Obote said he expected a large number of the Asians, especially those engaged in the retail trade and without fixed assets of their own, to stay in their new homes acquired abroad since the exodus. The act did not make provision for every person expelled to return to Uganda, the president noted. About 75,000 Asians were expelled.

He said he also expected Ugandans now occupying the premises to file rival claims for ownership.

The Asians who did not qualify for repossession, and those preferring to remain outside Uganda, would be compensated for the property, Mr Obote said.

GHANA

ARAB LEAGUE DELEGATION SEES RAWLINGS, DEPARTS

AB010933 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] The Arab League delegation which was in Ghana as part of a tour of some African states has left Accra after delivering a special message to the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle yesterday. The contents of the message have not been published.

Speaking to newsmen at the airport, the leader of the team, Mr Saddani, described the visit as successful. He said it afforded the delegation the opportunity to discuss bulateral matters between the members and the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah. Mr Saddani commended Ghana's stand on the Palestinian and Lebanese cause. He said the Arab League seeks fair play on international politics. On oil supplies to some African states, Mr Saddani said it is a matter of the OAU to take up the issue for discussion with the oil-producing countries. He added that bilateral negotiations are also favorable.

LIBERIA

DRAFT CONSTITUTION MANDATES CIVILIAN RULE

AB310721 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] The national constitution commission has completed a new draft constitution under which Liberia is to return to civilian rule in 2 years' time. The document was signed in Monrovia yesterday and is to be submitted for approval to the ruling People's Redemption Council. After further examination, the draft constitution will be the subject of a national referendum.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI ASKS SAUDI ARABIA FOR LOAN FOR ECONOMY

AB011938 Paris AFP in English 1909 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Lagos, Feb 1 (AFP) -- President Shehu Shagari was today in Riyadh consulting Saudi Arabia about a possible loan to prop up Nigeria's declining economy in the wake of falling oil production, industry sources said here today.

The talks would continue when Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani visits here shortly, the sources said. The Nigerian president stopped over in Saudi Arabia on the return from an official visit to India and Pakistan.

Nigerian oil production last month dropped to 800,000 barrels a day, a figure even lower than that of April last year which was the lowest level recorded for 1982.

Oil company officials noted that the figures were worrying because January is traditionally the best month for oil production. While last year's average oil production stood at about 1,300,000 barrels a day, the production ceiling fixed by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the figure for January 1982 was 1,750,000 barrels a day.

The failure of last week's OPEC conference, and Nigeria's fragility within the organisation owing to its vast population of 90 million and its development problems, have once again put pressure on the West African country to drop its prices.

According to experts, Nigeria will be forced to drop its prices from present levels of 33.50-35.50 dollars per barrel three to four dollars if it wants to remain competitive.

Mr. Shagari's adivser on oil affairs, Yahaya Dikko, who is also OPEC president, left here last night for talks in the United States, Britain and France with representatives of oil companies operating in Nigeria.

The Soviet Union was the first country to announce a price cut today, which observers said was bound to add to the mounting pressure on other countries to cut their prices.

Until now, no country, including Nigeria, wanted to be the first to cut the official price, as they were all afraid of laying themselves off to charges of destabilising the market and risking political retaliation.

SHAGARI RETURNS FROM INDIAN PAKISTAN VISIT

AB011840 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] President Shehu Shagari is back in Lagos at the end of a 9-day official visit to India, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia. He was met on arrival at Murtala Muhammad Airport by top government officials including Vice President Dr Alex Ekwueme.

Speaking at Karachi International Airport before leaving for Jidda to perform the (?moral lesser) Haj yesterday, the president announced that Nigeria and Pakistan had agreed to establish a joint commission to coordinate bilateral ventures between them. He said the two countries had also agreed to finalize other pacts for expanding their economic, technical, scientific, and cultural co-peration.

ANGOLA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UN SECRETARY GENERAL'S VISIT

Dos Santos Speaks at Banquet

MB011148 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at banquet in honor of UN secretary general in Luanda on 31 January 1983 -- recorded]

[Text] Mr Secretary General, Your Excellency Mrs Perez de Cuellar, distinguished members of the delegation, ladies and gentlemen, and comrades:

In my speech during this banquet in honor of his excellency the UN secretary general, his spouse, and the delegation accompanying him, I want first to express our appreciation to Dr Perez de Cuellar, our distinguished guest, for having started his first visit to southern Africa by coming to the People's Republic of Angola. This gesture reflects an awareness of the burning issues affecting the international community, particularly the instances of colonialism, oppression, and social injustice which still suffocate the aspirations of many peoples for national independence, freedom, peace, and progress. Your Excellency's awareness of this, which we acknowledge, has won our sympathy and, I believe, that of the countries of the so-called Third World.

These countries see the international organization you lead as the main political arena where they can express their views and where they can publicly defend equal rights among the peoples, respect of every state's sovereignty, the right of each member country to self-defense, and reciprocally advantageous understanding and cooperation among the nations. It is with great satisfaction that we underline your gesture of sympathy, friendship and solidarity toward the fighting people of Angola. Our people, who are being attacked in a cowardly manner by imperialism and by racist South Africa, see Your Excellency as the highest representative of the international organization which is the guarantor of international order, stability, and peace.

Obviously, the People's Republic of Angola, being aware of the objective difficulties you face while fulfilling your noble mission in a heterogeneous organization in which the interests of the oppressed are constantly clashing with those of the oppressors, will not cease to support all Your Excellency's positive efforts and initiatives, whether for detente, reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons, resolution of local conflicts among states and of colonial situations, or for the defense of world peace.

Your visit to our region takes place at a time when the world is experiencing a critical economic situation and is affected by local wars provoked by imperialism to keep the peoples oppressed and dominated, to impede their independent economic development, and to weaken the national liberation movement. Such wars aggravate the tension which already exists in various parts of Africa, Asia, and Latin America; where instability and insecurity naturally prevail and where the potential exists for the outbreak of a war of great proportions and of unforeseen consequences. Logically, these problems worry you, just as they dominate our thoughts.

We have been following and we wholeheartedly praise the efforts you have undertaken for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in all areas of conflict, particularly in the Middle East and southern Africa where the illegal occupation of the territory of the Arab peoples of Palestine by the oppressive forces of Israel and of the people of Namibia by South Africa still continues in total disregard of pertinent UN resolutions.

Our feelings are understandable, since the UN secretary general and his distinguished delegation are in a southern African country which is a member of the United Nations, and part of its border province of Cunene is illegally occupied by the racist South African Army in flagrant violation of international law and in absolute disregard for UN resolutions.

He must not therefore cease to underline once again our indignation at the indifference shown by the world community in view of this criminal fact, namely the attitude of certain Western powers which, instead of vigorously demanding the withdrawal of the invading forces, decide to interfere in Angola's internal affairs by exerting pressure on our government with the aim of securing the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist forces who are stationed in Angola under cooperation agreements between two sovereign states. The Cuban internationalists are fighters of a friendly army, and they cannot in any way be confused with South Africa's racist Army. South Africa is waging a war of aggression against our people and carries out armed attacks against the other frontline states of southern Africa in order to destabilize them politically, economically, and socially and to expand its subimperialist dominion further northward.

Your visit to the southern region of our continent will enable you to be in touch with realities and to discuss and deepen the analysis of the facts with leaders in the area. I am sure you will realize that such a statement is not exaggerated. Actually, it is for this reason that one can understand the use of various pretexts designed to delay the implementation of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council on Namibia's independence.

Your Excellency is aware that during the mandate of your predecessor, Dr Kurt Waldheim, the People's Republic of Angola did not avoid direct and constructive contact with any of the parties involved or interested in a happy outcome for the Namibian conflict. It was due to this open spirit by all the parties that it was possible to prepare the January 1981 Geneva conference in which the belligerent parties of the Namibian conflict, that is, SWAPO on the one hand and South Africa and the so-called internal parties on the other, embarked for the first time on direct talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general.

This conference failed due to reasons beyond our control and in a period when the American Government changed adminsitration. The emergence of the theory of constitutional principles, of stages of implementation of Resolution 435, and of so-called regional problems of security, in a concealed attempt to introduce strange elements into Resolution 435 -- which is the internationally accepted basis for the solution of the Namibian problem -- during the negotiation process, came as a result of initiatives undertaken by the new American adminsitration. One such strange element is the totally unacceptable artificial link between Namibia's decolonization and the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola.

The People's Republic of Angola does not search for peace at any price. Angola remains loyal to its political principles, and it is in the framework of the rules which dictate relations among independent states that Angola, together with the interested parties, looks for the just peace that it needs for its stability and development. It is in this context that one must understand our spirit of openness and our desire to discuss security matters within our national borders, and our efforts designed to find practical propositions for the implementation of Resolution 435 -- and I underline this and underline it firmly -- since we will never, under any circumstances, agree to replacing SWAPO, a liberation movement which conducts the armed struggle for Namibia's independence and which (?thinks) and acts as the sovereign and legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

Mr Secretary General, distinguished members of your delegation: You may count on the support of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola in your persistent efforts for the solution of the question of Namibia, a territory which is legally supposed to be under UN administration and which is illegally occupied and colonized by South Africa. Similarly we will give you such support when a transitional regime leading to the territory's independence is installed.

Actually, the relations of cooperation that we have with the system of UN organizations is good. It is our sincere hope to support the strengthening of such relations in favor of peace, and economic and social development.

I wish Your Excellency, your wife and the delegation accompanying you a pleasant stay in Angola. I wish you good health and successes in the fulfillment of your noble duties. [applause]

UN Secretary General's Speech

NB020750 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Speech by UN secretary general at banquet given in his honor by President dos Santos in Luanda on 31 January 1983 -- recorded]

[Text] Mr President, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

I am deeply touched by your words, and I thank you for your welcome and warm hospitality. This is my first visit to the People's Republic of Angola. First, I wish to honor the memory of President Agostinho Neto, the spokesman for the aspirations of the Angolan people, the man of action who was also a poet of great humanism and sensibility. In 1960, while in jail and expressing his impatience with history's slowness, poet Neto translated poems to the leadership of the Angolan and African struggle.

He wrote: We will be the heroes. Let us be the heroes, uniting our voices and our arms, each one fulfilling his duty. Let us defend our land inch by inch. Let us drive away the enemy and let us sing in a live and heroic struggle the real independence of our fatherland.

Mr President, I want to congratulate Your Excellency for the manner in which you have followed the path of national construction and development as outlined by President Agostinho Neto during the struggle of his people for the independence of Angola.

For the past 7 years and since its admission to the United Nations, Angola has been playing an important role in the various UN bodies, particularly the UN Council for Namibia. In my opinion this role is a natural consequence of the historic precedents which have led Angola to participate in the world organization. The vital decolonization process is one of the cardinal achievements of the world community in our century. A country like Angola, where the memory of the struggle for independence is still fresh, could not stop participating with dedication in the UN efforts to eradicate the last vestiges of colonialism and racism, and to promote equal rights for all peoples, a principle which is one of the pillars of the UN Charter. In this context, I want to express my esteem for the sacrifices that Angola has endured in favor of Namibia's independence and for its contribution to establishing the conditions necessary for harmonious coexistence of the various races in southern Africa. As a frontline state which has had to suffer the impact of the struggle and serious difficulties regarding the use of its own resources, Angola has been giving shelter to thousands of Namibians and refugees of other origins. This effort, which is designed to help promote solidarity of the peoples in the region is, in fact, a contribution of inestimable value for peace and progress in the continent. Angola can rightly be proud of its efforts in this regard.

The question of Namibia is still one of the greatest preoccupations of the United Nations. It is a problem of vital importance for the future of the whole region and one which represents a special responsibility for the world body, which has never tired in its defense of the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence. It is a cause for great concern that we have not yet been able to implement Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council in order to translate this right into reality. As Your Excellency is aware, intensive negotiations with all the interested parties to achieve the implementation of that resolution have been taking place for a long time now.

However, it is regrettable that we still face an impasse resulting from the introduction of new elements which were not taken into consideration when the Security Council adopted Resolution 435.

The search for peaceful solutions for international problems that have existed for a long time is usually difficult, demanding, and complex. It is also frequently frustrating for the interested parties. Success can only be obtained with lots of perseverance and great political ability, and such is the case of Namibia. We have been combining all our efforts to remove the obstacles which impede the implementation of the UN plan, but some serious difficulties still challenge us. The contribution by the frontline states in an effort to materialize Resolution 435 has been particularly important, and Angola has played a prominent role in this.

In this context, Mr President, I would like to mention how the negotiations survived one of the most difficult periods thanks to the dedication of your distinguished predecessor, President Agostinho Neto. In the same framework, Your Excellency Mr President, you continue to show great political ability in your efforts to find a solution that may guarantee peace and security for all this region. With good faith and political determination it is possible to achieve a peaceful solution in terms of Resolution 435. In what concerns me, I reaffirm to Your Excellency my great concern regarding this problem and my determination to give all the assistance at my disposal.

Mr President, the People's Republic of Angola and many other UN members, irrespective of their ideological leanings, have already categorically stated the present inability of the UN political organs, in particular the Security Council, to solve in an effective manner the crises and conflicts which trouble some parts of the world. I am particularly concerned with the fact that the United Nations is being used in an unsatisfactory manner as an instrument of peace, as an instrument designed to achieve rational changes, and as a central forum for productive negotiations leading to successes.

It seems essential to me to try to reverse this tendency and to overcome the present crisis, which harms multilateral negotiations on international issues. It is, therefore, indispensable for all UN members to renew their commitment to the objectives incorporated in the UN Charter and in the statutes of the regional organization, such as the OAU. Without a deliberate renewal of this commitment, it will not be possible to revive the credibility and efficiency of either the United Nations or of any other intergovernmental institution. I have put this problem to all UN members, and I count on the support of the African leaders for the renewal of this commitment.

Regarding the prevailing situation in this area, the United Nations remains firm in its support for the principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of all states in the region. The acts which have resulted in losses suffered by important installations, interruption of the means of communication, and the imbalance in the economics of the frontline states, including Angola, have to be regarded as deplorable.

Such acts constitute a violation of undertakings pledged under the UN Charter, and it is essential [words indistinct] so that the search for peaceful solutions can be successful.

Nature has been generous toward Angola, which has been endowed with abundant resources and with an economic potential which assures a promising future for its people. This fact makes this country's tragedy even greater, since it is the victim of destructive actions which have impeded Angola from freely implementing its program of national reconstruction. Nevertheless and despite these difficulties, Angola has not spared efforts to strengthen its economy. In view of the specific conditions faced by the People's Republic of Angola, such efforts do in fact deserve the support of the international community, and I assure you that you can count on total cooperation from the United States and its specialized agencies.

The drought in southern Africa is a distressing problem, to which the United Nations is paying great attention with the view to giving all possible humanitarian emergency aid whenever requested.

Mr President, apart from the political problems, which are a cause of concern for both the African leaders and the United Nations, there is another issue that worries us. It is the world economic situation [words indistinct] which have a disastrous impact in the economies of the African countries. The present recession requires corrective measures on the part of the all of the international community. Urgent attention has to be given to the improvement of conditions in the basic commodities market and to increasing aid from the governments toward development organizations. (?Better) economic cooperation among the African countries themselves in a spirit of mutual assistance is also of great importance. In my opinion, the continent's energy resources must be totally committed to efforts to eliminate poverty. The best way to achieve this target is to establish a program of common objectives and of solidarity solidarity among the African countries.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would like now to invite you to drink a toast to the health of His Excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and to the progress and prosperity of the Angolan people.

Perez de Cuellar Ends Visit

AB011350 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar left this morning for Lusaka after spending less than 24 hours in Luanda, the first stage of his African tour which will take him to the frontline countries as well as Kenya and Uganda.

Before leaving, the UN secretary general said at a press conference that the purpose of his visit was to establish contact with the frontline countries. But replying to a journalist who asked him why he was not visitng South Africa also, he said he did not exclude contacts with South Africa provided they would help solve the Namibian problem. The UN secretary general told a journalist that the United States was willing to help the victims of South African aggression in Angola as he said yesterday in the speech he delivered at the dinner offered in his honor by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Perez de Ceullar also replied to a question of a journalist who asked what were the measures recommended by the United Nations to review the veto question which has so far impeded the implementation of the UN resolutions on sanctions against Pretoria. The secretary general replied that the United Nations had a report in hand and that it would be discussed in the next few days.

He also replied to a journalist on the Cuban presence in Angola. As he said in his speech at the dinner yesterday, the secretary general said that the problem was of a bilateral nature between the Cuban and Angolan Governments.

Last night, the Angolan head of state offered an official dinner in honor of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed the fact that the secretary general began his tour of southern Africa with Angola reflects his concern for the crucial problems affecting the international community, particularly the colonial situation of oppression and social injustice which so far stifles the aspirations of several peoples to national independence, freedom, peace and progress.

The United Nations, said President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, is the only (?forum) for all peoples to present their viewpoints and just claims, for the equality of rights among nations and the respect of the sovereignty of each state and the right to self-defense of each member.

The Angolan head of state thanked the secretary general for his gesture of sympathy, friendship, and solidarity with the Angolan people, who are being savagely attacked by imperialism and by the racist South African troops. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed his indignation for the (?passivity) of the international community regarding the criminal deeds of Pretoria. The Western powers, he said, instead of demanding the withdrawal of the South African invasion forces, are interfering the internal affairs of Angola, by exerting pressure on the Angolan Government to effect the withdrawal of the internationalist Cuban forces who are in Angola under a cooperation agreement between two sovereign states. The Cuban internationalists are fighters of a friendly army and can in no way be compared to the racist Army of South Africa.

As for the Namibian question, the People's Republic of Angola has never avoided contact with any of the parties concerned. It was, therefore, thanks to this open spirit to all the parties that the Geneva conference was held in January 1981. Following the failure of this conference, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos recalled, the theorty of a constitutional (?procedure) appeared followed by that of implementation of Resolution 435 and the so-called regional security problems in a deliberate attempt to introduce in the process of negotiations elements foreign to Resolution 435 which constitute the only internationally acceptable basis for the solution of the Namibian problem. And one of these elements is the artificial linkage between the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The People's Republic of Angola is not seeking peace at any cost, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed, adding that it was still faithful to its policicial principles and the norms governing relations between independent countries [words indistinct] it seeks a just peace for stability and development.

The UN secretary general began by paying great tribute to the late Agostinho Neto, spokesman of the aspirations of the Angolan people, a man of action and a poet [words indistinct]. Mr Perez de Cuellaz then hailed the role played by Angola since its admission to the United Nations, especially within the UN committee for Namibia. In my opinion, Perez de Cuellar said, this role is a natural followup to the historical past which led Angola to the United Nations. He said he was in favor of the principle of the equality of rights for all peoples, a principle that constitutes one of the bases of the UN Charter.

Mr Perez de Cuellar hailed the sacrifices made by Angola to further the independence of Namibia as well as its constant contribution to establish the necessary conditions for a harmonious life of the Africans in southern Africa.

Earlier, during talks held yesterday evening, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos hailed the visit of Perez de Cuellar which occurs at a particularly difficult moment when the aggressive actions by South Africa are continuing against the frontline countries.

He called on the United Nations for humantarian support to the victims of South African aggression. Our main preoccupation is the solution of the Namibian problem and the abolition of apartheid. We condemn the actions to destablize the region by South Africa, which is trying by every means to prevent the countries of the region from obtaining their economic independence, said President dos Santos.

The Angolan delegation to the talks was led by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and was composed of Interior Minister Alexandre Rodrigues "Tito," State Security Minister Dino Matross, Chief of Staff Antonio (Fuafubal), and Angolan Ambassador to the United Nations Elisio de Figueiredo. Perez de Cuellar was accompanied by the secretary general's representative for Africa, Mathieu (Akifari), and the executive secretary for Africa, Mr Adebayo.

Departure Remarks

AB011447 Paris AFP in English 1420 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Luanda, Feb. 1 (AFP) -- The presence of Cuban troops in Angola is a bilateral problem between Angola and Cuba and should not be a precondition for Namibian independence, United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar said here today at the end of the first leg of an African tour.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said before leaving for Zambia that his visit to Angola was not to settle the Namibian problem but to see how the United Nations could help the Angolan authorities overcome their political and economic difficulties.

The international community was aware that southern Africa was high tension zone, he said, adding that measures must be taken to prevent the situation from escalating into permanent conflict, as in the Middle East.

He said his visit to the frontline states of Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Tanzania would enable him to rapidly evaluate the decolonisation process in Namibia.

He said that he was determined to see progress in the "defensive struggle" of southern African countries against apartheid and colonialism.

But he said that he was open to dialogue with South Africa and had met with officials from Pretoria before leaving New York.

Mr Perez de Cuellar, who this morning met with African National Congress (ANC) and South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) officials, said he would have further talks with the Namibian guerrilla movement in Zambia.

Observers here said that the U.N. secretary general's visit served as an exploratory mission on southern African problems and that Mr. Perez de Cuellar would probably not be able to intervene directly and effectively in the Namibian dispute.

Diplomatic sources were sceptical that Mr. Perez de Cuellar would be able to speed up the process of Namibian independence which now rests with the two main protagonists in the conflict, South Africa and Angola.

The sources noted that the second anticipated round of talks between Luanda and Pretoria had not yet begun, and that it would be difficult for the UN to intervene in favour of rapid implementation of the UN Security Council resolution on Namibia.

The sources said that the main obstacles to the U.N. plan, providing for a withdrawal of South African troops and the holding internationally supervised free elections in Namibia, were separate issues such as Pretoria's and Washington's insistence on the withdrawal of the estimated 30,000 Cuban troops in Angola.

SOUTH AFRICA

PRIME MINISTER CLAIMS INCREASED KGB ACTIVITY

MB011545 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says the Soviet secret service, the KGB, has been more active in South Africa recently than ever before. Speaking in Parliament in Cape Town, Mr Botha said the Soviet Union was busy with a brutal conquest attempt in southern Africa. Russia was busy with a psychological war and propaganda campaign in southern Africa and South Africa which was unknown in its history. He said Russia was conducting a terrorist campaign against South Africa by means of the ANC and SWAPO, and the task of the Russians was being made easier by the infiltration of the World Council of Churches and the United Nations.

Prime Minister Botha said the indications were that the KGB had at least 500,000 workers stationed throughout the world. He said that in respect of true freedom and economic advancement, communism was a swindle which was perpetrated for pure military control for purposes of Soviet power throughout the world. Mr Botha said such a [word indistinct] for South Africa had to be resisted.

REPORTAGE ON NO-CONFIDENCE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

Botha on Economy

MB011459 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Prime Minister P.W. Botha says the negative aspects of the South African economy are frequently emphasized, but there are positive aspects. Speaking during the no-confidence debate in Parliament Mr Botha said that the overheated South African economy has been tempered by an accompanying decrease in imports. The position on the rand has been strengthened and price increases are slow. The prime minister said that the government is aware of the economic problems in the country and is concerned about the high inflation rate. Unemployment figures are lower than in many other countries, and it is government policy to keep the figures as low as possible.

Mr Botha emphasized that South Africa with its economic potential and natural resources cannot do everything at once. Serious attention is being given by the government to priorities at every government level.

Botha Welcomes Confrontation

MB011819 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has announced the appointment of a special Cabinet committee to investigate all the outstanding problems affecting urban blacks and those of the independent as well as self-governing black states of South Africa. Speaking in the no-confidence debate in the House of Assembly, Mr Botha said he firmly believed that with a positive attitude all the outstanding problems could be solved. The committee will confer with various government agencies, independent and self-governing southern African states, and community leaders on peaceful coexistence. The members of the committee will be the ministers of cooperation and development, constitutional development and planning, internal affairs, foreign affairs and information, law and order, national education, and justice.

On blacks living in urban areas, Mr Botha said that since 1961 machinery had been introduced to give these communities local government. More than half of all black communities in South Africa had self-determination by means of this local government. There were still problems to be resolved concerning these communities. He pointed out that more than 60 percent of all blacks living outside the national states were in the five metropolitan areas. The prime minister said if independent states wanted to form a federation they were free to do so. Such attempts would not affect the government's proposals on regional development and confederal cooperation. He said South Africa did not want poor neighbors and the country therefore had no objection to the Southern African Development and Coordination Conference.

Mr Botha said there were elements in the country who were not satisfied with his efforts in the interests of better relations and peace. These elements spoke of bloodshed and confrontation, and his message to them was: Let it come, the sooner the better. Mr Botha said he would continue to do everything possible to bring together population groups in South Africa.

Turning to South-West Africa, the prime minister said no one could accuse South Africa of not having cooperated at all times in the search for a solution. Each stage of the negotiations had been conducted in consultation with the internal parties. Mr Botha said South Africa had borne a great financial burden in respect of South-West Africa. Apart from military spending, customs arrangements and the Ruacana loan, South Africa had spent more than 1.72 billion rand on direct subsidies and loans to South-West Africa since 1977.

Regarding Kangwane and Ingwavuma, Mr Botha said that the government had never wished to solve the issue by handling it in an arrogant manner. The government concerned itself with neighboring territories and their heritages and as such wished to negotiate solutions. The prime minister emphasized that government would await the findings of the Rumpff commission investigating the matter and that the final decision would rest with Parliament. He expressed his appreciation for the responsible manner in which the Zulu king had been approaching the matter.

Referring to the Seychelles affair, Mr Botha said he wished to state again that neither the Cabinet nor the state security council had any prior knowledge of the planned coup. This had been accepted by the UN Security Council's commission of inquiry and by Mr Justice James, who had presided over the trial in Pietermaritzburg. Departmental inquiries had found that no responsible official had been involved in the planned coup and that no state funds had been involved.

Further on Assembly Speech

MB020721 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has rejected claims that South Africa is destabilizing southern Africa. Speaking in the no-confidence debate in the House of Assembly, he said South Africa had cooperation agreements with several southern African states, and if she really wanted to destabilize the subcontinent she could bring it to its knees.

He said South Africa was prepared to enter into nonaggression pacts with each state in southern Africa, but he again warned neighboring states against harboring anti-South African terrorists. The prime minister said that since 1948 South Africa had contributed 8,489,000,000 rand to the development of the independent and self-governing black states. The contribution since 1977 had amounted to nearly 5 billion rand.

Mr Botha described the regional development and decentralization policy of the government as being of extreme importance to the stable economy of both southern Africa and South Africa. He called for continuing support for these two policies.

ZIMBABWE

TWO KILLED IN SHOOTOUT WITH DISSIDENTS

MB021027 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] There have been more clashes between Zimbabwe security forces and dissidents. Two people have been killed and four wounded in a shootout between security forces and dissidents on the passenger train between Victoria Falls and Bulawayo. Cristobel King reports from Harare:

[King] Since a goods train was attacked by dissidents on Christmas Eve, all trains in Matabeleland now have an armed guard of up to 30 soldiers. Railway officials say the dissidents attacked the overnight passenger train at about 0100 this morning between Dette and Gwaai. A soldier in one of the compartments is believed to have accidentally fired a whole magazine from his automatic rifle into the compartment, killing two people, including a child, and injuring four others. It is not yet known just how many dissidents attacked the train.